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THE

ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

From the Original Statutes of the Various Orders of Knighthood, and other Sources of Information.

BY

J. H. LAWRENCE-ARCHER,

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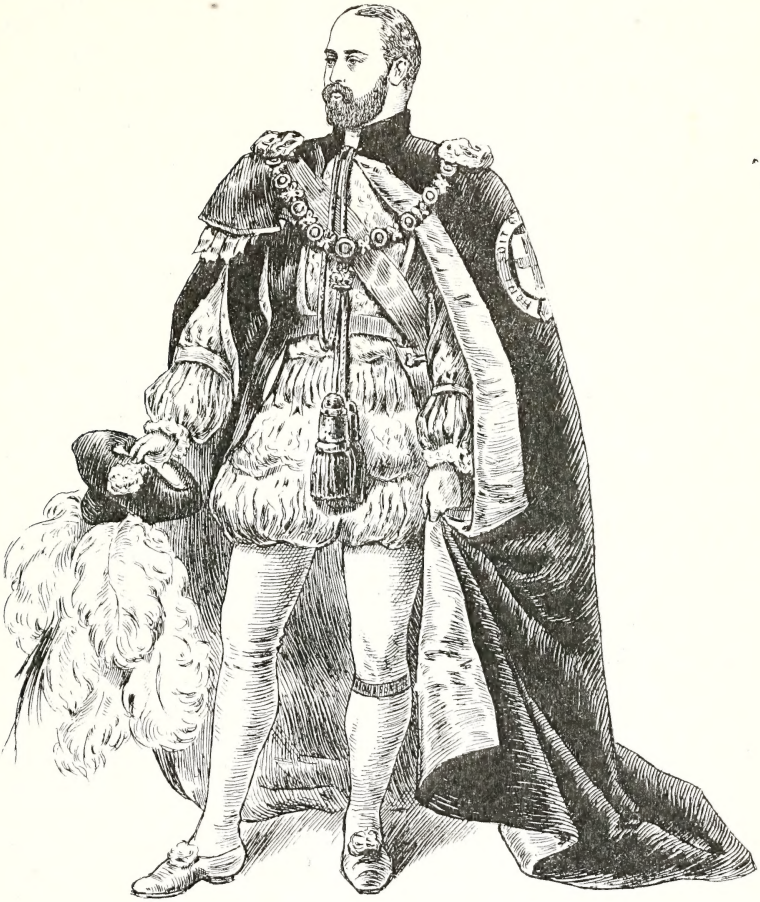
THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

Habit of the most Noble Order of the Garter



His Royal Highness Albert Edward Prince of Wales
K.G., K.T., G.C.B., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. &c.

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13178

TO

Garter Principal King of Arms,

SIR ALBERT W. WOODS, KNIGHT,

THIS WORK IS, WITH HIS PERMISSION, INSCRIBED

BY

HIS OBLIGED SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

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Since the compilation of the earlier part of this book, another "Order" has been instituted, which will, doubtless, become as famous as its illustrious origin presages. The Badge for Distinguished Service addresses itself to the *future*, and already decorates officers distinguished during the recent operations in Burma—two of whom, moreover, have won the distinction at a period of life which proves that the intention is to stimulate at the *outset* those who pursue the "paths of glory."

PREFACE.

THE object of the present work is to supply a succinct account of the Chivalric Orders in a convenient form The information has for the greater part been obtained from the Statutes of the various extant Orders, through the courtesy of the foreign authorities; and the compiler has also the honour to acknowledge the patronage of The Right Honourable the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in obtaining these materials, and likewise of the late Lord Tenterden, and Sir Albert A. Woods, Garter Principal King of Arms.

Considerable difficulty having been experienced in discriminating between acknowledged extinct Orders, and others of a different character, a Chronological Table of all Orders, present, extinct, projected, and apochryphal,* duly distinguished, has been added, along with a list of the principal authors on the subject, by whom they have been mentioned.

In previous works the arrangement has been strictly alphabetical, but in the present it has been thought advisable to adopt, to a certain extent, a geographical or territorial classification.

The illustrations have been made as far as possible conformable to the aim of the work; but in certain instances there has been a deviation from this

* So far as can be ascertained.

occasion, when millions of loyal subjects, through the length and breadth of the British Empire, have cordially united to celebrate the *Jubilee* of their beneficent Sovereign—the Empress-Queen's splendid reign—to offer, in this humble form, his own tribute of loyalty.

N.B.—The following abbreviations are used throughout the work:—l. s., r. s.= left side, right shoulder; l. h.=left hip; l. si.=left side; G. C.=Grand Cross, etc.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

ON

KNIGHTHOOD AND THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

ALTHOUGH there was no regular institution of "Knighthood," as we understand the term, or of Orders, with their exclusive Statutes and insignia, amongst the nations of antiquity, the same law of honorary selection was recognised amongst the Egyptians, Assyrians, Persians, Greeks, and Romans, whose rings, gold chains, belts, "triumphal gifts," &c., conferred a distinction on personal merit, as discriminated from official rank and hereditary nobility, and were, of course, common to all classes.

There are, moreover, many suggestive Oriental titles, which might be cited as illustrative of the same general connection of ideas, but which may be dismissed as somewhat recondite. Suffice it to say, that the badges of the great families of Japan bear a striking resemblance to the heraldry of Europe; while the peculiar orbicular and distinguishing marks of the various grades of the official aristocracy in China, irreverently described as "buttons," are analogous to the "pearls" which encircle certain coronets of the hereditary nobility of the West.

As regards classical antiquity, amongst the Pelasgic races a "sash," it is supposed, indicated the same distinction as the torques and golden chains or collars of the Gauls, Celts, and Teutons.

The "Knights" of ancient Rome—or, rather, the Equestrian Order—can scarcely be taken as analogous to the Mediæval institution of Chivalry; for, in the former case a "class," rather than "personal" merit, was represented. Moreover, when a Roman Knight was raised to the rank of Senator, or governor of a province,

he abandoned his previous position in the social scale; whereas the Knight of Chivalry preserved his distinction as such, even on the Throne. There were also many other differences, which distinguished the almost sacerdotal character of the latter from the simple social grade of the former.

The Roman Knights, according to Licetus, were distinguished by a purple border on their tunics, and a golden ring on the index-finger of the right hand; while the rings of Senators, according to Isidorus, were encircled with gems—the sardonyx, although not one of the precious stones, being especially esteemed as appertaining to the Patricians.*

The position of a Roman Knight may be estimated by a reference to the fact that he was expected to have a private fortune of, at least, "four hundred thousand sesterces." His Order formed a middle class between the Patricians and Plebeians. There were reserved seats for the Knights at the public games, and they gradually assumed the administration of justice; but, as a distinct class, their antiquity cannot be traced farther back than the sixth century B.C. Sylla deprived them of their magisterial functions; but they were restored by Pompey, who associated in office with them Senators and Tribunes.

When a Roman Knight wasted his patrimony, or the means of supporting his dignity (as in some rare cases in the English peerage), or by some crime dishonoured his rank, the Censor was empowered to take from him the horse which had been provided at the public expense, and likewise his golden ring; a degradation which at once reduced him to the condition of a plebeian. Tacitus mentions instances of this deprivation of rank. When the Censor called over the roll of the Equestrians, those whose names were omitted (as in early Parliaments) were considered as having lost their rank; at the same time, those thus silently ignored were not thereby rendered infamous, nor were they deprived of all their privileges for the remainder of their lives. Such Knights could be reinstated in their former position, and even rise to senatorial dignity.

Degradation was also accompanied by breaking the sword, destroying the Knightly belt, and denying the usual funeral rights to the body of the delinquent after death. But such severities were rarely resorted to, except in cases of treason, murder, cowardice, and perjury—not that even such offences were always so punished.†

Unless holding, at the same time, the office of Dictator, of Consul, or of

* Rosin. *Antiq. Rom.*, lib. i. cap. xvii. Tacitus, *Ann.*, lib. vi.

† Tacitus, *Annales*, lib. vi.-xiv. Rosin., *Antiq. Rom.*, lib. vii. cap. x.

Praetor, a Roman Knight was, as such, ineligible for the honour of a Triumph, and it was only by an extraordinary relaxation of the rule, that Pompey the Great, being then only twenty-six years of age, and a simple Knight, was permitted this distinction.

Besides the substantial, there were many honorary rewards and decorations accorded to successful soldiers, among the Romans; but these were unconnected with Knighthood, and resembled rather the medals, &c. for military service now given in modern Europe.

During the Roman Republic, the Equestrian Order consisted of those who were distinguished by nobility of blood, wealth, and reputation; but there were honorary Knights also, whose qualifications were not restricted to birth or wealth.

But although the Roman Equestrians may, in some respects, have formed the model on which the Chivalric Order was founded, simple military Knighthood must be clearly distinguished from those subsequent honorary institutions which had their own Statutes, ceremonial, and peculiar badges or insignia, and which, as a rule, were presided over by a Sovereign or Grand Master.

Less simple than the Roman, Chivalric Knighthood* may be subdivided into many classes, such as military, civil, honorary, and even "ecclesiastical," &c.; while, at a comparatively modern period (although there is a notable exception), ladies have been admitted to a similar distinction; and, indeed, many of our own countrywomen would add lustre to any Order.

Chivalric Knighthood, however, has been simply described as of two kinds—the religious, or hierarchical, and the secular or military. "The institutions of the latter sort," says Ashmole, "were, after a while, thought too weak to continue, if not sustained by religion and piety, and too defective without adjoining ecclesiastical persons thereunto." But this author, it must be admitted, fell into many of the errors of Wace, whom he seems to have regarded as an infallible authority.

"The institution of a superior class," says Thierry, "among those who devoted themselves to arms, and of a ceremonial without which no one could be admitted into that military Order, had been *introduced* into, and propagated throughout all the West of Europe, by the Germanic nations who had dismembered

* *Origines Patriciæ* [London, 1846]: "The primary meaning of a Knight, which exists in all the Teutonic dialects, is not so readily ascertained. . . . At first the Knight was merely a boy attendant on the Prince." "From seven to fourteen, the sons of gentlemen were called pages or varlets; at fourteen, they bore the style of Esquire . . . and when Knighthood was conferred, *legal minority* ceased."

the Roman Empire. The asperity of national prejudice was softened ; and the community of religion and arms spread a similar colour and generous emulation over the face of Christendom . . . and impartial taste must prefer a Gothic tournament to the sacred games of classical antiquity."

Whatever inferences may be drawn from the passages just quoted, they are, to a certain extent, neutralised by the author of *Origines Patriciæ*. "The Romans," says the latter, "were not so fastidious respecting the imitation or adoption of foreign customs as commonly represented," and, "after the time of Tiberius, many German usages found their way into the Imperial palace."

But to return to simple Military Knighthood. "Proofs, though rare," says Hallam,* "might be adduced to show that, in the time of Charlemagne, and even earlier, the sons of Monarchs, at least, did not assume manly arms without a regular investiture ; and, in the eleventh century, it is evident that this was a general practice."

"*Such* is the subordination," continues the same authority, "and mutual dependence in a modern army, that every man must be content to *divide* his glory with his comrades, his general, or his soldiers. But the soul of chivalry was *individual honour*. . . . Most of the virtues it inspired were what we may call *independent*, as opposed to those which are founded upon social relations." And, "This solitary and independent spirit is not unlike what we read of Arabian Chiefs, or the North American Indians." Moreover, Knight service, founded upon a *feudal obligation*, is to be carefully distinguished from that *superior* chivalry, in which all was independent and *voluntary*.

Strictly speaking, chivalry originated "between the age of Charlemagne and that of the Crusades" ; and, according to the opinion of the author in question, "lasted until overthrown by the invention of gunpowder, when the former weapons of warfare lost their efficacy, and physical force was reduced to a very subordinate place in the accomplishments of a soldier."

Knighthood, which a younger brother could not claim by legal right, became the object of his ambition ; it raised him in the scale of society, equalling him in dress, in arms, and in title, to the rich landholders. As it was due, or supposed to be due, to his merit ; "it did much more than equal him to those who had no pretensions but from wealth."

It was the custom of the English† that "every candidate for the legitimate

* Hallam's *View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*.

† Sharon Turner's *History of the Anglo-Saxons*, book vii.

Militia should, on the eve of his consecration, make confession of his sins to a priest, devote himself to prayer, and pass the night in a church; that next morning he should hear Mass and the Gospels read; should offer his sword on the altar, which, after blessing, the priest laid on the neck of the new *miles* with his benediction." *

Many authors assert that none but the Sovereign, or his delegate, could confer Knighthood. Thus Louis XI.,† at his Coronation in 1461, after himself making several Knights, delegated his authority to *dub* the remainder, to the Duke of Burgundy. This restriction, however, did not exist in England before the reign of Edward I. But he to whom the Sovereign delegated his prerogative, if not already a Knight, could not so create himself. Ferdinand III. of Castile, in 1258, in the Church of the Monastery of "St. Mary the Royal" of Burgos, girded himself with the knightly belt, and pronounced his own initiation.‡ On the other hand, "Pierre de Terrail," commonly called the Chevalier Bayard—"*sans peur et sans réproche*"—performed this act, in 1515, after the battle of Marignan, on King Francis I.; while, at his Coronation in 1429, Charles VII. of France was knighted by John, Duc d'Alençon.

Amongst numerous other examples of Knighthood having been conferred by fellow-subjects, we read of Pierre de Bourbon, Comte de la Marche, being made a Knight by Jacques de Bourbon, his father, before the battle of Brignais in 1361. Enguerrand de Monstrelet relates that, in 1415, a little before the battle of Agincourt, Philip, Count de Nevers, son of the Duke of Burgundy, was knighted by Jean le Maingre, commonly called "Boucicaut," Marshal of France. Jean de Harcourt, Comte d'Aumale, conferred the same honour on André de Laval,§ before the defeat of the English at Brossiniere, in 1422; and many other instances of the practice might be cited, were it necessary to do so. Yet one more occasion may be referred to in consequence of the circumstances attending it.

In the year 1339, while the English and French armies, under their respective Sovereigns, Edward and Philip, confronted each other, the Count of Hainault created "fourteen Knights, who are called in history *les Chevaliers de la Lièvre*, because during the ceremony a hare, running from the English lines, sought shelter in the French camp, to the great amusement of both armies."‖

* This was the "Vigil of Arms."

† *Dissertations sur l'Histoire de S. Louys.* Paris, 1668.

‡ Barnab. Moreno de Vergas, disc. 8, num. 4. Ferdinand used these words: "*Manu propria accinxi me cingulo militari.*"

§ At the siege of Braye-sur-Seine, 1431; siege of Fousac, 1452; siege of Bayonne, 1451, &c.

‖ André du Chesne, *Histoire d'Angleterre.*

The title of Banneret* was given, at a later period, to those nobler Knights so created on the battle-field, who were distinguished by their pennon being cut *square*; and part of the ceremony of their creation consisted in cutting off the point in which the pennon terminated.

The Knight-Banneret had generally a large command, including inferior Knights, whom he maintained at his own cost. Some writers say that he was obliged to have fifty lances under him, with the customary complement of archers and other troops. But although rare instances have occurred of Knights-Banneret being created on the field of battle, the practice fell into desuetude with the cessation of the private wars waged between rival barons. "No man could properly be a Banneret unless he possessed a certain estate"; and in the course of time the Knight, attended by a simple Esquire, discovered that the *accolade* was not alone sufficient—and thus the purer Knighthood of Chivalry gradually merged into the Feudal.

Knight Bachelor (*bachelier—bas Chevalier*), like Banneret, was a title of the Feudal system, and signified a Knight of inferior worldly means, who, having no vassals himself, followed, with his Esquire, &c., the banner of the latter.

Amongst other changes in the Chivalric and Feudal systems, it may be observed, that the innovation of creating artists, literary men, and those of civil professions Knights originated with Pope Sixtus V.

As regards honorary designations of rank, about the twelfth century many Kings of Europe were styled simply "Excellency." The Venetians used to consider "Serenity" superior to "Highness." The former of these titles originated at a later period among the Italian and German Princes.† The first who assumed (1631) the title of "Royal Highness" was Gaston, Duc d'Orleans, the younger brother of Louis XIII. Prior to that date he was simply addressed as "His Highness." The Electors of the Holy Roman Empire [German] also took the title of "Highness."

Again, the Popes, prior to the twelfth century, were usually addressed as "Your Paternity," "Your Grandeur," or "Your Apostolic Majesty." About the fourteenth century, their style became "Your Holiness." Cardinals were addressed as "Your Eminence"—under a Bull of Urban VIII., in 1630—when they dropped their older styles of "Most Illustrious," and "Most Reverend." Lastly, from

* Hallam, &c.

† Honore de Sainte Marie, *Dissertations Historiques et Critiques sur la Chevalerie*, &c., Paris, 1718.

the seventeenth century, Ambassadors have been distinguished by the title "Excellency."

Almost contemporaneously with Chivalry arose the "gentle science" of Heraldry, as a sort of hieroglyphic system of registration, peculiarly adapted to the ages when vizors were worn, and yet sufficiently elastic to meet the exigencies of the present day, in all their protean varieties.

In the pages of contemporaneous romance, perhaps, rather than in the serious manuals of the "Order," which inculcate the whole range of human obligations, we ought to look for the characteristics of Chivalry. In these, we find that modesty, self-denial, courtesy, respect for others, and "the love of God and the ladies," * as a single duty, were the attributes of a true Knight, and especially of the Knight-errant. At the same time, it can scarcely be denied, that the "morals" of Chivalry were not, as a rule, superior in all respects to those of the present day; while, as regards the *religious* element, it is expressly stated that the Normans did not approve of, but, on the contrary, "detested, the custom of *consecration*"; hence their sneers at the Saxon knight Hereward, the hero of the Lincolnshire fens.

In the Feudal times, theoretically at least, "the dignity of birth was preserved by pure and equal alliances; those alone who could produce four lines of ancestry, without spot or reproach, might legally pretend to the honour of Knighthood. But a valiant plebeian was sometimes enriched and ennobled by the sword, and became the father of a new race." To this latter class belonged, for example, the celebrated Sir John Chandos, and the less-known heroic Sir Robert Sale, who, in the reign of Richard II.—true to human nature—was more uncompromising with the rebellious lower orders than the King himself.

Amongst Feudal Knights were those of Parliament, Knights of the Shire, or representatives of English counties, who, in the time of James I., had come to regard the dignity so oppressive as to prefer paying a fine to being confirmed in the titular distinction.

The class of Knights known as *equites aurati*, were those at a later period distinguished by the imposition of a collar of S.S.

Besides Chivalric, Feudal, and other Knights, including those of "Orders," there is a modern class who receive the *accolade* at the hands of the Viceroy of Ireland, and many quaint stories are told of the exercise of this prerogative.

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* See also Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*; Hallam; Sharon Turner, &c.

In conferring Knighthood, the cheek or shoulder was touched with a slight blow, to mark the last affront which it was lawful for the aspirant to endure.

Simple Chivalric Knighthood conferred nobility, but only personal, and Sharon Turner, quoting an old authority, says, "Whoever uses the *belt* of his Knighthood is considered a Knight of his dignity."

During the Crusades, Chivalry acquired its full vigour as an Order of personal nobility, while, at the same time, it changed, in more respects than one, its character. Before that period it appears to have had no *particular* connection with religion. "In the Holy Wars," says Gibbon, "superstition sanctified the profession of arms, and the Order of Chivalry was assimilated in its rights and privileges to the Sacred Order of Priesthood, and Knighthood was conferred in the name of God, of St. George, and of St. Michael the Archangel. A single Knight could impart, according to his judgment, the character which he received," subject, however, to certain restrictions, "and the warlike Sovereigns of Europe derived more glory from this personal distinction than from the lustre of their diadem."

It was common at that period "for men to say that they would not straiten any Knight or Squire so that he should not live well and keep up his honour." But practically, in all ages, men have not shown the same favour where fortune frowned; and modern, as well as mediæval history, has proved that no personal merit, however great, can atone for the want of means.

With regard to the privileges, &c. of Knighthood, a few may be mentioned in illustration of the subject, without departing from the scope of these desultory observations.

The Knight-Banneret wore only silver, while the Knight wore golden spurs, and received in personal honour alone, what the inferior Squire could transmit to his posterity.

None but Knights could fight in the "Lists," or take their meals with the Sovereign. But these rules have been relaxed as modern civilisation opened up new outlets for the enterprise of all classes.

A Knight condemned to death was, preparatory to his execution, degraded; his spurs were struck off, and his sword was broken—many graphic descriptions of which indignities are to be found in Froissart and other chroniclers.

In France, at an early period (1422), Knights possessed of an income of two thousand livres, were entitled to wear silk robes. Vair, ermine, and other furs were also characteristic adornments of the mediæval Knights; and in the *Registre Noir* of Châtelet occurs an Ordinance of the King, dated 1294, prohibiting the use of these furs by any but Knights.

Moreover, the Knight of Chivalry, according to Du Cange, enjoyed, with other privileges, that of caparisoning his horse, and charging the cloth or silk thereof with his armorial insignia. He was also entitled to use a peculiar seal, on which he was represented on horseback charging, armed *cap-à-pie*, and brandishing his sword.

Of the religious Orders of Knighthood, that of the Holy Sepulchre,* perhaps erroneously attributed to St. Helena, but probably instituted, in 1110, by Baldwin I., King of Jerusalem, is supposed to be the most ancient. This Order was restricted to the Priesthood, until its incorporation with that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and Rhodes, by Innocent VIII. in 1484, and confirmation by Pius IV. in 1560. Two ineffectual attempts, however, were made, the one in Spain in 1558, and the other by the Duke de Nevers in 1615, to separate the Order from that of St. John.†

In 1496, Pope Alexander VI., who, indeed, may be considered the real founder of the Order as it now exists, transferred to the Holy See the power of admitting Knights, and the Order was probably then changed from a merely religious fraternity, to one of a Chivalric character.

This authority was delegated to the Latin Guardian Father of the Holy Tomb, who is the Vicar-General of His Holiness, and must in every case belong to the Order of Franciscans. The Order is said to be now conferred on any Roman Catholic nobleman who makes a donation of one hundred guineas to the funds of the Temple.

The Templars originated about the period 1119–20, under Baldwin II., in Jerusalem, when nine gentlemen and two nobles (Geofroy de St. Omer and Hugues de Paganis) came on pilgrimage to the Holy City, and were called Brethren of the Militia of the Temple, from their habitation adjoining the site of Solomon's Temple. They lived under the rule of St. Augustine. From this small beginning arose that powerful confraternity whose possessions extended throughout the kingdoms of Europe, and whose name was famous everywhere. But at length, in an evil hour, they incurred the animosity, whether justly or unjustly is still doubtful,‡ of Philip le Bel and of Pope Clement V., who, in the year 1312, suppressed the Order in France. This example was followed by the whole of Europe; in Sicily, Aragon,

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* Hallam [*Middle Ages*] says: "The architectural evidence" (against the Templars) "is the most positive."

† Bar, Baudoin, de Belloy, Bonnani, Caramuel, Dambreville, &c.

‡ *Vide* Hallam's *Middle Ages*, and Von Hammer's *Mysterium Mahometis Revelatum*.

Castille, Portugal, and also in England, where, in the first year of Edward II.'s reign, the Knights were rendered criminals, and suffered the confiscation of their lands and other property, which were then bestowed on the Hospitallers. In Spain and Portugal an effort was made to protect the Order, but it only resulted in the transference of the Knights to *another* Order.

The last Grand Master of the Templars, Jacques de Molay, suffered in France at the stake, in 1313, since when the Order has never been revived, and, in the nature of things, could scarcely be.*

The Knights Hospitallers of St. John the Baptist in Jerusalem, and afterwards of Malta, formed a still more powerful Order which owed its origin to certain merchants of Amalfi, who erected a large hospital on the spot sanctified, according to tradition, by "the Last Supper." This occurred in 1048, by leave of the Caliph of Egypt.

When the Crusaders took Jerusalem, in 1099, the Hospital was under the administration of Gerard de Martigues, who gave Statutes to the Order, and was succeeded, in 1118, by Raymond du Puy. These pilgrims were constituted Knights by Baldwin I., in 1104, and their rule of St. Augustine was confirmed by Pope Paschall II. in 1113.

Driven from Jerusalem by Saladin, the Knights retreated to Margat, and thence to Acre, whence, on the capture of the latter, they followed John de Lusignan to Cyprus. Subsequently, in 1308, they seized upon Rhodes, which island they retained until 1522, when, on being driven out after an heroic resistance, by Solyman, they removed to Candia; thence to Sicily, and Viterbo, and finally, in 1530, to Malta, which, with Gozo and Tripoli, was granted to them in fee by the Emperor Charles V., under the tender of one hawk and one falcon yearly to the Viceroy of Sicily, and their acknowledgment of the protectorate of the Kings of Spain and Sicily.

At the period of the Reformation in England the Order was abolished. But although the office of Prior ceased on the death of Sir William Weston, on the 7th May 1540, it is asserted† that the "Langue" still survived.

At length, in 1798, Napoleon detected the political anachronism, and took possession of Malta, whereupon the dispossessed Grand Master, Baron Ferdinand de

* The noble families of Sandilands, L. Torphichen, in Scotland, and of Taaffe v. Taaffe in Ireland are traced from Masters of the Temple.

† *Memoir of the Bailiwick of Brandenbourg*, &c.: Woolwich, 1868.

Hompesch,* is said to have given his personal allegiance to England, while other Knights settled in the Papal States.

It may be observed that there were "ladies" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, instituted in 1099, by Agnes, Abbess of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalen.

The Teutonic Order, in rivalry of the Templars and Hospitallers, was founded at Jerusalem by some wealthy German merchants, who erected a Chapel in Honour of the Virgin Mary, and provided lodging for their fellow-countrymen only, who were in consequence sometimes called "Marians." In 1191, the confraternity elected Henry Walpot their first Grand Master: and, in 1195, the Order was confirmed in the rule of St. Augustine, under the title of "Knights Teutonic," by Pope Celestin III. Driven from Palestine by Saladin, Frederick II., in 1229, under a confirmation by Pope Honorius III., bestowed on them a portion of the territory of Prussia. At length, 1525, Albert of Brandenburg, Grand Master, solemnly renounced the Order, and became feudatory to Sigismund I., King of Poland, who created him (first) Duke of Prussia. Thereupon, those Knights who adhered to the faith of Rome retired into Germany proper, where they had many possessions. Finally, by an Imperial Decree of the 28th June 1840, the Teutonic ceased to exist in Austria as an *independent* Order, and was constituted a direct fief of the Crown, under the patronage of the Emperor.†

The presence of the Moors in Spain gave rise to an unusual number of religious Military Orders in that country; but most of these have been gradually annexed to the Crown, and have lost their original character. Of these Orders the most celebrated have been the following:—

1. St. James, or St. James of the Sword, said to have been founded in 844, by Don Ramiro I., King of Leon, in consequence of a vision in which the Saint displayed a banner, and urged the King to oppose the Moors.‡ But the real institution of this Order occurred between 1160 and 1175, although it is contended that the date of its confirmation by Pope Alexander III. has been mistaken for that of its foundation, as there were *Knights* of the Order in 1030. It was annexed by Charles V. to the Crowns of Castille and Leon.

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* His kinsman, Baron de Hompesch, raised a portion of the corps since styled "The King's Royal Rifle Corps," the officers of which have since worn the Maltese Cross.

† J. Hermant, *Hist. des Religions, ou Ordres Militaires de l'Église*, &c.: Rouen, 1726.

‡ Of their prodigies we may note also the visions of Alfonso I. of Portugal, and of Eneconus of Aragon.

2. St. Saviour in Aragon, instituted in 1118 by Don Alfonso VII., and afterwards annexed to the Crown.

3. St. Julian of the Pear-tree, afterwards of Alcantara, founded by Gomez Fernandez, and confirmed, 1177–79, by Pope Alexander III. Its Grand Mastership, with that of St. James, and of Calatrava, was, in 1495, annexed to the Crown of Spain.

4. Truxello, existing in 1227.

5. Calatrava, founded in 1158.

6. St. George of Alfama, 1201. United to the following Order, in 1399.

7. The Order of Our Lady of Montesa, instituted in 1316 by James II., King of Aragon and Valentia, and confirmed in 1317 by Pope John XXII., was under the Cistercian rule, and submitted to the Order of Calatrava; succeeded to the lands of the suppressed Templars in Valentia, and was one of the most powerful of the Spanish religious Military Orders. In 1399, it received the property of St. George of Alfama, and eventually was incorporated with the Order of St. Mary of Aragon.

8. The Knights of the Order of Mount-Joy (1180) under the rule of St. Basil, who, on the loss of the Holy Land, retired to Spain, and were incorporated with the Order of Calatrava.

9. Knights of St. John of Acre, who at the same time were incorporated with the Spanish *Langue* of the Hospitallers, if not indeed a reunited branch.

In Portugal were also many similar Orders, such as (1) the Knights of Avis, founded by Alfonso I. in 1147, confirmed by Pope Innocent in 1204, and subjected to the Order of Calatrava, but which recovered its independence. (2) The Knights of Christ, who arose on the ruin of the Order of Avis, and of the *Templars*, and with whom the *latter were incorporated*, in 1318, by Dionysius or Dennis, with the approbation of Pope John XXII., who wished to defeat the intrigues of the Hospitallers against the remnant of their suppressed rival. (3) The Order of St. James, instituted by the same King in 1310.

Amongst the Pontifical Orders may be noticed that of the "Golden Militia," or "Spur," erroneously attributed to Constantine the Great, but probably instituted in 1539 by Pope Paul III., who is supposed to have given permission to his four nephews (Charles, Mario, Alexander, and Paul Sforza) and to their legitimate male descendants, to confer it—a privilege exercised by the Dukes of that House down to a recent period. The Order was confirmed by Julius III., Gregory XIII., and Sixtus V.; and the right of nomination to it was conceded to certain high dignitaries of the Church. But the abuse of the privilege led Gregory XVI., in 1840, to

impart a more dignified character to the Order by confining the nomination to the Sovereign Pontiff himself. The Order was never "Military," confers no title, but recognises in the Grand Master the rare functions of removing "illegitimacy," and of creating Doctors in all the faculties.

Of the apocryphal Orders of Chivalry it may be observed, as surprising, how many authors can be quoted to support the original inventor of a fable. Thus, for example, we find Ashmole, Clark, Perrot, Hermant, and others, repeating with the utmost gravity the story of fictitious Orders, without apparently any suspicion of their authenticity.

In advocating the claims to respect of the two apocryphal "Ordres de la Table Ronde, et du Chien et du Coq," the Abbé Guistiniani quotes, in the case of the former, *eleven*, and in that of the latter, *nine* "unimpeachable" authorities.*

There is, however, a salutary anonymous work, published at Amsterdam in 1722, entitled *Dissertation sur les Ordres apocriphes et suposez*, which also includes a notice of Orders *projettez*.

M. Perrot,† nevertheless, seems to accept these repudiated Orders; and, indeed, adds to their number such as "La Couronne d'Amour, institué en 1479 par un roi d'Ecosse, et confirmé par le roi Jacques," "Ordre de la Machine, dite Harfleur, institué par Guillaume le Conquérant, fils de Richard, Duc de Normandie lorsqu'il partit pour conquérir le royaume d'Angleterre."

M. Hermant, however, displays more scepticism. Of the Order of the Dog and Cock he observes: "Est fort douteux, et nous ne voyons point d'auteurs anciens qui en fassent mention. Je vais neanmoins raporter ce que l'on en dit. Lorsque Clovis, dont nous avons parlé ci-devant, reçut le baptême à Reims. . . . fut un Seigneur de Montmorency . . . et comme le Grand Clovis, en mémoire du miracle qu'on dit qui se fit dans la ceremonie . . . instituta l'Ordre de S. Ampoule de même Lisoye de Montmorency . . . voulut établir l'Ordre du Chien. Les progrès considérables qu'ils firent en France, firent naître encore le dessein à ce Seigneur, d'instituir un second Ordre, sur le nom Le Coq."

But the most important, as it was the prototype of the spurious Orders of Chivalry, must be considered that of the Round Table, for which we are indebted to the poetic fancy of Robert Wace, a clerk at the English Court during the reign

* Bernardo Guistiniani, *Historie Chronoliche dell' Origine degl' Ordini Militari*, &c.: Venezia, 1692.

† A. M. Perrot, *Coll. Hist. des Ordres de Chevalerie*, &c.: Paris, 1820.

‡ Perrot says that its motto was "*Dieu aide au premier Chretien et Baron de France.*"

of Henry I. and Henry II., afterwards Canon of Bayeux, and who died in England about the year 1148.

M. Bouillet says* that this fabulous Order, according to British legends, was instituted at York, in the fifth century, by King Uther, or by his brother Arthur or Artus, at the suggestion of the Enchanter, Merlin, and that it was composed originally of twenty-four Knights—afterwards increased to fifty—whose names are found engraven on a round table preserved in Winchester from the year 1480. As a matter of fact, however, the table in question is of painted wood, and certainly cannot be referred to an earlier period than the reign of Henry VIII. M. Hermant, quoting Camden, adds, "Cette table n'est pas si ancienne qu'on le prétend."

"Although the stories of Arthur," says Hallam, "were not invented by the English out of jealousy of Charlemagne, it has been ingeniously conjectured, and rendered highly probable by Mr. Sharon Turner, that the history of Geoffrey of Monmouth [who adopted Wace's romance] was composed with a political view to display the independence and dignity of the British Crown."†

Gibbon is more severe on the Arthurian romances, and even doubts the existence of the hero himself; while Clark, in his *History of Knightly Orders*, on the other hand, with simple faith gives a roll of the Knights of the Round Table, including, besides Percival, Launcelot du Lac, &c., "Varlet de Glaine, Galegantes King of Norway, Augustant King of Scotland, the King of Bandemagu," and last, though not least, "The Man of Ireland."

Amongst many other apocryphal Orders may be also noticed the following.

According to M. Hermant, "Dit-on, l'Ordre de la Genette qui porta ce nom, à cause que parmi la dépouille des ennemis, l'on y trouva quantité de riches fourures de Genettes; et même plusieurs de ces animaux en vié furent presentés à Charles Martel [after the battle of Tours in 732], lequel eu fit tant d'estime pour la beauté du poil, et l'odeur agréable." But the author adds: "Et peut-être n'a-t-il jamais existé que dans l'imagination de quelques auteurs."‡

Of the same class are the Orders of "St. Anthony of Ethiopia," attributed to "Prester John,"§ of "Des Fous," and of the Crown Royal of Charlemagne (693), the investiture of which is supposed to have been completed by a box on the ear.‖

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* M. Bouillet, *Dict. d'Hist. et de Géographie.*

† Walsingham, Mendo, Soranzo, Ashmole, Matthew Paris, Du Cange, Menestrier, &c.

‡ Genette (726). *See* Tamburin, de St. Romauld, Favin, &c.

§ Herman.

‖ Martin Anconius, Favin, Heliot, Scoonebeck, Guistiniani, Menenius, Michels, &c.

The Chevaliers of the apocryphal Order of the Crescent, according to Giustiniani and others, were distinguished by the Constantinian monogram, conjoined with the Crescent, which latter was the badge of Constantinople from the earliest period.

M. Perrot also mentions the United States Order of Cincinnatus, instituted in 1783, in favour of American and French officers who participated in the War of Independence, the badge of which, he says, bore the portrait of Washington; but he prudently adds, "l'Ordre eût été supprimé dès sa naissance."

But, most grotesque of all the spurious Orders which Ashmole accepts as genuine, in his introduction to the *History of the Order of the Garter*, are the following: "In the West Indies, Montezuma, King of Mexico, set Knighthood in the highest splendour. . . . There was an Order called of the 'Lyons and Tygers.' . . . Other Knights there were, as the 'Grey Knights.' . . . The Inguas, or Lords of Peru, also encouraged Knighthood; and, in Japan, an Order called 'Mengoras' exists, part of whom are called 'Bonzees.'"

There were also the doubtful Knights of St. Blaise, under the Kings of Armenia; Knights of the Martyrs and of St. Lazarus in Palestine; and Knights of St. Thomas, supposed to have been incorporated with the Hospitallers.

The Order of the Sword, or of Silence, founded in 1195 by Guy de Lusignan, King of Cyprus, has recently been noticed, in connection with the acquisition of that island by England; but, contrary to what might have been expected, it never became illustrious, and soon fell into desuetude.

Of another character was the Order of Our Lady of the Star, in France, which, having been held up to popular reprobation, was disgraced and abolished in 1455.

Another Order which has given rise to much controversy is that of "St. George" of the Byzantine Empire, sometimes called the Constantinian Order of St. George, after its apocryphal founder, Constantine the Great; but attributed with more probability to the Emperor Isaac II. Angelus, in the year 1192. A very accomplished antiquary and critic* has thrown much light on the subject, but has not entirely cleared away the mist surrounding the fate of the Order on the fall of Constantinople. Suffice it to say, that, prior to the unification of Italy, the Sovereigns of Naples and Parma both assumed to represent this Order; but the fallacy has not been difficult to explode.

In reviewing cursorily the principal Orders of Knighthood, the latter may

* "*The Imperial Constantinian Order of St. George.*" London, 1870.

be conveniently classified as the Religious, National, Royal, Dynastic, Family, and those open to both sexes.

A few of these will be found to have been instituted with the radical defect of historical inaccuracy, which has assigned to them an antiquity under the guise of a "restoration" to which they are not entitled. Thus, in M. Perrot's work, two Orders of Knighthood are assigned to the fourth century, one to the fifth, three to the sixth, one to the seventh, seven to the eighth, one to the ninth, three to the tenth, six to the eleventh, nineteen to the twelfth, and no fewer than twenty-four to the thirteenth, long before the institution of the Orders of the Garter, Golden Fleece, or Annunziata.

At the head of the great Orders which still maintain their pristine reputation, is the Most Noble Order of the Garter, founded by King Edward III. under doubtful circumstances, the unique distinguishing insignia of which, unlike other Orders, is not the "badge" or the "collar," but the *garter* itself. The Order is not divided into classes, and is bestowed on rank, or rank and merit combined. King George III. altered the constitution of the Order (the Register of which, established in the reign of Henry VIII., is called the *Black Book*), and by a Statute, promulgated in 1805, it was ordained to consist of the Sovereign, and, with other Knights, such lineal descendants of His Majesty as may be elected, always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the original institution. King George IV. pursued a similar policy with regard to the Orders of the Thistle, and St. Patrick. The Order of the Bath, apart from its claim to a superior antiquity from the year 1725, at any rate has acquired the highest reputation.

Amongst other British Orders may be mentioned the Star of India, founded by Her Majesty on the expiration of the East India Company's rule, and which practically corrects the political error committed by the long exclusion of native subjects from our honorary Orders, with the exception of that of Military Merit, which, however, has the defect of being exclusively for natives of India.

Next in rank and antiquity to the "Garter," is the Order of the Golden Fleece, founded in the year 1429, at Bruges, by Philip II. Duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands, on the occasion of his marriage with the Princess Isabel of Portugal.

After the accession of Charles V., in 1556, the Austro-Spanish, or rather Spanish-Dutch, line of the House of Austria remained in possession of the Order until the year 1700, when Philip V. of Spain and the Emperor Charles VI. both claimed it. The latter, however, carried the archives of the Order to Vienna; while the former declared himself Grand Master, and formally protested, at the Congress

of Cambrai, in 1721, against the pretensions of the Emperor. Ultimately, the Order was established by both Sovereigns, in their respective dominions. The Papal sanction has always been required for the admission of a Protestant. Like the insignia of the two other great Orders—the Garter and the Annunziata—that of the Golden Fleece must be returned to the Sovereign by the representative of the deceased Knight.

The third of the great mediæval Orders is that of the Most Sacred Annunziata, which Favin* calls "the Order of the Snares of Love." This Order used, at different periods, to be called also that of "the Collar"—its original distinctive insignia having been a golden collar—and of "Love-knots"—from more or less fanciful traditions. As a matter of fact, its legend, "F. E. R. T.," has been found on the tombs and on coinage of the Princes of Savoy, long before the glorious defence of Rhodes supplied the initials of the popular amplification. The true and simple meaning "He bears," sufficiently expresses the faith of the Royal House of Italy in great principles and a noble cause, in "cloud and sunshine" alike.

The Order of the Crown of Italy is, perhaps, the true Order of the Iron Crown, founded by Napoleon in 1805, when by the Statutes "the *reigning* King of Italy" was declared "perpetual Grand Master"; but it justly asserts a prouder title than its prototype.

Amongst other European States, France is singular in having shown a strong distaste against the revival of its old Chivalric Orders, and is satisfied with the Republican decoration, which, by a judicious transmutation, in 1804, became the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honour, and embodies one of those ideas, of the Roman type, that distinguished the Napoleonic dynasty, and is adaptable, as seen, to any form of Government.

On the restoration of Louis XVIII., this great National Order was retained, the effigy of Napoleon being substituted by that of Henry IV., while the Eagle with its five wings, was easily assumed to be meant for a cross. It has been frequently remarked, as a proof of the elasticity of the Order, that in 1845 there were not fewer than 50,227 "Legitimists" in possession of the decoration. In 1852 the Order again became Imperial, and is now once more Republican.

Russia has many, but no very ancient Chivalric Orders; and admission to any of them has the advantage of conferring "nobility."†

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* *Théâtre d'Honneur*, &c., and *Histoire de Navarre*.

† See *The Nobility of the British Gentry*, by James Lawrence, Knight of Malta.

Prussia, likewise, has no really ancient Chivalric Orders; but what she lacks in antiquity she makes good in honour, the Black Eagle being held in the highest estimation.

Sweden possesses the only *Masonic* Order, namely, that of Charles XIII., to which only Freemasons are admitted.

Spain, Portugal, and Bavaria have several ancient Orders; while Turkey liberally bestows her more modern decorations.

Amongst the later Orders may be mentioned that of the White Eagle of Servia, which signalises an important epoch in modern history.

The Bulgarian Order has been generally recognised; but the Sultan has proved the exception, and recent events have suspended the question.

The Oriental Orders have greatly increased since the *Book of Knighthood* appeared. Those of China, Japan, and Siam being remarkable for the beauty of their insignia; while that of the "Flowery Land" is, especially, of very considerable political importance.

Hawaii has also Orders, the insignia of which draw attention to the rapid stride of that island Kingdom, in the march of civilisation.

The Republican Orders of South and Central America may be noticed. But the mutability of those States has rendered it difficult to ascertain their exact condition.

Lastly, whatever utilitarians may urge against "decorations," it is certain that nothing more powerfully stimulates emulation, or more honourably recognises merit; while the fact that they can only legitimately emanate from the Fountain of Honour itself, invests them—and more especially in England—with a peculiar significance, and inestimable value.

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THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY.

EUROPE.

THE GREAT POWERS.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.
FRANCE.
GERMANY.
GREAT BRITAIN.
ITALY.
RUSSIA.

Habit of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

His Imperial Majesty Francis Joseph I.,
Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and of Bohemia, &c.,
Sovereign of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE Order of the GOLDEN FLEECE is of the same origin as the similarly-named Order of Spain. It was founded by Philip le Bon, Duke of Burgundy and Count of Holland, on the 10th January 1429–30—the day of his marriage with the Princess Isabella of Portugal—as the "Order of the Fleece." It originally consisted of thirty-one members, including the Sovereign, who was Grand Master. The Knights were to be "Gentilshommes de nom et d'Armes, sans reproche."

In 1516, Pope Leo X. consented to increase the number of Knights, including the Sovereign, to fifty-two.

After the accession of Charles V., in 1556, the Spanish-Dutch line of the House of Austria remained in possession of the Order; but, in 1700, the Emperor Charles VI. and Philip V. (of Anjou), King of Spain, both claimed it.

The former, on leaving Spain, had taken the Archives of the Order to Vienna, where their inauguration was, in 1713, solemnised with great splendour. But, as Philip V. declared himself Grand Master, and, at the Congress of Cambray,

formally protested against the Emperor's pretensions, the dispute was temporarily arranged by the mediation of England, France, and Holland; but, being subsequently renewed, the Order came at length to be tacitly recognised as appertaining to both States, and is now known, as the case may be, either as the Spanish Order of the Golden Fleece, or as the Austrian.

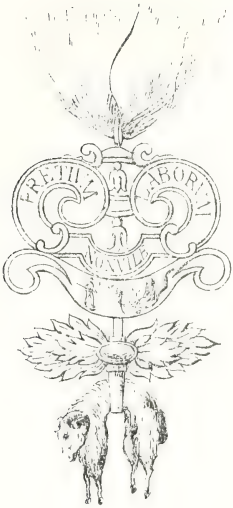
Amongst the Statutes now in force, it is declared that the Sovereign may create any number of Knights, from the Catholic and high Nobility (in the case of a Protestant the Papal Sanction is requisite). The Knights are to aid the Sovereign in war and in danger. Against foreign service, without the consent of the latter, there is a prohibition. Forfeiture follows conviction of High Treason, or pusillanimity in war; while all disputes between Knights are to be settled by the Chapter of the Order.*

Favin's translator (*Théâtre d'Honneur*, Ed. 1623) says that the Greek fable served Philip le Bon as a subject for the institution of this Order; and that the Prince chose the Golden Fleece of the Argonauts, because it typically commemorated "the great revenue which he raised by trafficque and merchandising of woolles." Another supposition attributes the Order to the Prince's attachment to a Lady of Bruges; while the writer himself is in favour of the "religious" origin, or, "that the Duke instituted the Order in honour of Gideon." But the Letters Patent make it clear that it was founded in honour of Isabella of Portugal, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and the Apostle St. Andrew.

The same writer says that the first Chapter "was held at the isle in Flanders, in 1430," when the following nobles were admitted into the Order. "Guillaume de Vienna, Sieur de S. George, René Pot Lord de la Roche, John

* Counts Egmont and Horne claimed of Philip II. the right to be tried by their fellow Knights of the Golden Fleece.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.



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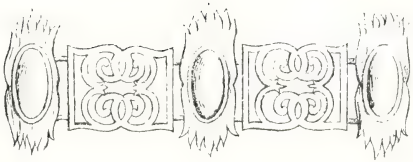


2

1. Badge.
2. Collar of the Golden Fleece.

Lord of Romboiz, Rowland of Utreich Lord of Enfrade, Anthony de Vergy Lord of Chanplete, David de Brimen Lord of Ligny, Hugh de Lannoy Lord of Sautes, John Lord of Comines, Anthony de Tolougeon Lord of Trannes, Peter of Luxembourg Count of St. Paul, John de la Tremouille Lord of Joinville, Gilbert de Lannoy Lord of Willervall, John of Luxembourg Lord of the Isle Adam, John de Villiers Count of Ligny, Anthony Lord of Croy and Renty, Florimond de Brimen Lord of Grigu, Baldwin de Lannoy Lord of Molembais, Peter de Beaufremont Lord of Charny, Philip Lord of Ternant and de la Mothe, John de Croy Lord of the Tower of Marne, John Lord of Crequy, John of Newcastell Lord of Montagut."

The King of Arms of this Order is styled "Toison d'Or."

BADGE.—Gold. A ram's Golden Fleece suspended by the middle from a fire-stone [flint], emitting lateral flames, and again dependent from a "steel" enameled azure, bearing the legend, "*Pretium laborum non vile.*"—I*. 1.

COLLAR.—This is composed of alternate fire-stones [flints] *enflammé* and double steels connected so as to form the letters B B for Bourgoyne. The Knights were enjoined constantly to wear the collar, but Charles V. permitted a red ribbon, except on high occasions, to be substituted.—I*. 2.

MOTTO.—"*Pretium laborum non vile.*"

HABIT.—A surcoat of deep red velvet, lined with white taffeta. A purple velvet mantle, with a white border, and lined with white satin, embroidered in gold with steels and fire-stones or flints, &c. On the narrow white border, the legend continuously repeated, "*Je l'ay empris*" (changed by Charles the Bold from the original "Autre n'Aura"). Cap, purple velvet, embroidered in gold, with a small hood attached. Shoes and stockings deep red.

RIBBON.—Red.

FESTIVAL.—St. Andrew's Day. [Also Holy Trinity.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of St. Stephen.

THE Apostolic Order of St. Stephen, so called after King Stephen (A.D. 991), son and successor of Geysa, first Christian King of Hungary, was instituted by the Empress Maria Theresa, on the 5th May 1764, on the occasion of the heir presumptive being crowned King of Rome. It was originally intended to be the National Order of Hungary, and the reward of Civil Merit.

M. Gourdon de Genouillac says:—"Il parait être le renouvellement de l'ordre des Porte-Croix, institué par le Roi Etienne."

The Grand Mastership is vested in the Sovereign of Hungary. The College consists of one hundred Knights distinguished by Merit: namely, twenty Grand Crosses, thirty Commanders, and fifty simple Knights.

The principal Officers of the Order are the King of Arms, the Prelate, and the Chancellor—the latter being also a Court Chancellor of Hungary. Every Grand Cross is, *de facto*, a Privy Councillor, and every Commander a titular or honorary Privy Councillor; while simple Knights have the privilege of electing

to be created Baron, and even Count. Every Grand Cross is bound to prove his "Seize Quartiers"; but this obligation, and in certain cases the oath itself, may be dispensed with by the Grand Master. The diploma of Grand Cross is given in the form of a book, but that of other Knights by patent.

BADGE.—A green enameled Cross *pattée* with gold edges and slightly concave between the points, surmounted by the Crown of Hungary in gold and red enamel. In the centre of the Cross, on a red enamel field, within a circular fillet of white enamel, bearing the legend in gold, "*Publicum Meritorum Præmium*," a green enamel mound bearing the silver Apostolic (patriarchal) Cross issuing from a golden Coronet, on either side of which are the initials M. T. The reverse is of white enamel, with an oak-leaf cross and the legend "Sto. St. Ri. Ap." [*Sancto Stephano Regi Apostolico.*] The badge is worn by laymen G. C. pendent at l. s. by a ribbon across r. s., by ecclesiastics by a ribbon round the neck, and by chevaliers at button-hole. The G. C. adorn the insignia with precious stones.—I. 5.

COLLAR.—Gold, composed of SS linked with the Hungarian Crown, the Austrian Eagle, and the legend "*Stringit amore.*"—I. 6.

STAR.—Of eight principal points in clusters of silver rays. In the centre, on red enamel, the green mound, golden coronet, and silver cross between the initials, as in the badge, but within a green enamel fillet, surrounded again by red enamel, on which [illegible]

HABIT.—A surcoat of crimson velvet, with gold oak-leaf embroidery. [Commanders have only the border embroidered.] A green velvet mantle, bordered with ermine and lined with crimson taffeta. Crimson velvet cap with ermine border, and in a red and green [the colours of Hungary] enamel socket a plume of heron's feathers.

MOTTO.—"*Publicum Meritorum Præmium*," and "*Stringit amore.*"

RIBBON.—Crimson, with two green stripes.

FESTIVAL.—St. Stephen's Day [26th December].

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of Leopold.

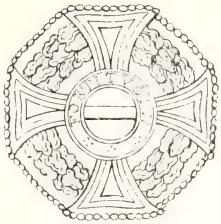
THE Order of Leopold, so named after the Emperor Leopold II., was founded by the Emperor Francis I. on the 7th January 1808, the day after his marriage with his third wife, Louise of Austria-Modena. Unlike the Order of St. Stephen, the qualification for the distinction is "personal" merit, and not nobility of birth. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Emperor of Austria.

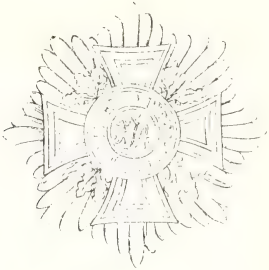
There are three classes: Grand Cross, Commanders, and Chevaliers. The two first have the title of Baron, and the last receive hereditary nobilility.

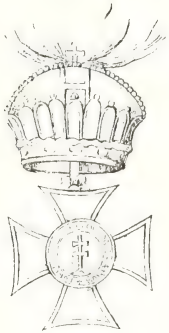
The Officers of the Order are the Prelate, the Chancellor, the Treasurer, the Registrar, and the Herald.

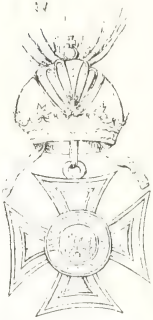
BADGE.—A gold Cross *pattée*, slightly concave between the points, of red enamel edged gold, and bordered white enamel edged gold. On a red enamel circular centre, within a white enamel fillet inscribed "*Integritate et Merito*," the monogram F. J. A. The Cross depends from the Imperial Crown, from which issue two golden bands. The reverse of the centre is of hite enamel, within a golden oak-wreath, and a fillet with the motto of

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.









3. Star; 4. Badge, of Maria Theresa. 5. Badge; 6. Collar, of St. Stephen.
7. Star; 8. Badge; 9. Collar, of Leopold.

Leopold II., "*Opes Regum Corda Subditorum.*" In the angles of the Cross are respectively three oak-leaves and two acorns.—I. 8.

COLLAR.—Of alternate golden links composed of the crowned monogram F. L., and oaken wreaths or garlands. The Collar is only worn by Gr. C., and on high occasions.—I. 9.

STAR.—Of eight silver clusters of rays, four principal points being wavy, and four straight. In the centre the badge, but without the Imperial Crown.—I. 7.

HABIT.—Of the Austrian National Colours. Coat, breeches, and shoes of red velvet, lined white, gold oak-leaf embroidery. Shoes fastened with bows, not buckles. Sash white silk, with a gold fringe. A cross sword-hilt, with the date of the F. of the O., and the monogram F. J. A. on the pommel. Scabbard, red velvet. There is a gold cord thrice twisted round the cap, and in the latter a white feather.

The Cross of the Order is worn round the neck by its "Officers."

MOTTO.—"*Integritate et Merito.*"

RIBBON.—Red, with two azure stripes.

FESTIVAL.—The first Sunday after Epiphany.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of Elizabeth Theresa.

THE Second Military Order of the Austrian Empire is that of ELIZABETH THERESA, founded in 1750, by the Empress Elizabeth Christine, widow of the Emperor Charles VI. It originally consisted of twenty Knights, selected from the grades of Colonel to General inclusive, to whom pensions were given. In 1771, the Empress Maria Theresa, daughter of the founder, renovated the Order, and increased the establishment of Chevaliers to twenty-one, six of whom received the highest scale of pension; eight, the next; and seven, the lowest. It is now of three classes: 1st, six Knights; 2nd, eight Knights; and 3rd, seven Knights. M. Perrot says: "Les Membres de l'Ordre ne forment qu'une classe."

BADGE.—On a solid oval star of eight points, each enameled half red and half white, an oval escutcheon *argent*, edged gold, containing the initials E. C. and M. T. beneath an Imperial Crown, *or* and *gules*, around which is the inscription, "*M. Theresa parentis gratiam perennem colait.*" The badge

depends from a golden Imperial Crown. All the Knights wear it at the button-hole.—II. 10.

MOTTO.—"*M. Theresa parentis gratiam perennem voluit.*"

RIBBON.—Black.

FESTIVAL.—November 19th.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of Maria Theresa.

THE purely Military Order of MARIA THERESA was founded by the Empress Maria Theresa, in 1757, as a reward for officers distinguished in war.* Her Consort, the Emperor Francis I., assumed the office of First Grand Master, and by the Statutes of 1758 the dignity was declared to be for ever vested in the Sovereigns of Austria.

Admission to the Order is dependent solely on personal military merit, irrespective of birth, family connection, religion, or long service; and all officers are equally eligible for the distinction.

There were originally only two classes—Grand Cross, and simple Knight; but, in 1765, the Emperor Joseph II. added a third, or Commander's Class, and a star.

* It was conferred, in the succeeding reign, on eight officers of the 15th Hussars (British) for conspicuous gallantry in the field.—(Cannon's *Records of the British Army.*)

BADGE.—An enameled white Cross *pattée*, slightly concave between the points, and edged with gold. In the centre the arms of Austria (*gu.* a fesse *argt.*), enameled within a circular fillet inscribed, "*Fortitudini.*" The centre of the reverse is of white enamel, with the monogram M. T. F. in gold. G. C. wear the badge pendent to a broad ribbon across the right shoulder, the Commanders to a ribbon round the neck, and Chevaliers at the button-hole.—I. 4.

STAR.—Represents the badge altered to the form of a cross moline of silver, resting on a laurel wreath. It is worn on the l. b., and restricted to G. C.—I. 3.

MOTTO.—"*Fortitudini.*"

RIBBON.—White, with two broad red borders (*Burke* and *Wahlen*).

FESTIVAL.—St. Theresa's Day. [October 15th.]

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of the Iron Crown.

WHEN, on the 17th March 1805, the States General of the Italian Republics elected Napoleon I. King of Italy, and the latter, as such, was crowned at Milan, on the 20th May following, with the ancient Longobardian diadem (called the "Iron Crown," from the ring attached to its golden and jewelled circlet, forged, according to tradition, from one of the nails of the True Cross), in commemoration of the event, the new Monarch founded, 5th June 1805, the Order of the IRON CROWN, and declared "the reigning King of Italy for ever to be its Grand Master."

There were, originally, six hundred and twenty Knights (twenty Dignitaries, one hundred Commanders, and five hundred Knights), all of whom received pensions from the State.

On the fall of Napoleon, the Order seems to have expired. But, in 1815–16, the Emperor Francis I. revived it in a new form; and, on his birthday, 12th February 1816, distributed the decoration at Milan. It was then named the "AUSTRIAN ORDER OF THE IRON CROWN," and the office of Grand Master was, at the same time, declared to be inseparably united to the Imperial Crown

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

10. Badge of Elizabeth Theresa. 11. Badge; 12. Star, of the Iron Crown.
13. Badge of the Starry Cross. 14. Badge; 15. Star, of the Teutonic Order.
16. Badge; 17. Star, of Francis Joseph. 18. Badge of St. John of Jerusalem.

of Austria, a circumstance which might suggest the argument that it was a new Order, and not a revival of its predecessor, since the form of the decoration, as well as the Statutes of the latter, were abolished. The Order is open to personal merit, without any other qualification.

Three classes have also been established, namely, "Dignitaries" (twenty), "Commanders" (one hundred), "Chevaliers" (five hundred), exclusive of Princes of the Imperial House.

BADGE.—The *original* badge was the Iron Crown surmounted by the French Eagle, charged with the effigy of Napoleon, and bearing the legend, "*Dio me la diede guai a chi la tocca,*" &c. The present badge is of gold, and represents the Austrian Eagle, with blue enameled orb and sword, charged with a blue enamel escutcheon, bearing the letter F in gold, rising from the jewelled circlet of the Iron Crown, and the whole pendent from the Imperial Crown. On the reverse is the date, 1816.—A variety is given in II. 11.

COLLAR.—Composed of alternate golden links of the Iron Crown, monogram F. P., and garlands of oak-leaves; the central garland being crossed by a palm and an oak branch. The connecting links (chains) are angular.—III. 18 A.

STAR.—Eight clusters of silver rays, embroidered, issuing from a golden centre, charged with the Iron Crown, within a blue fillet, inscribed, "*Avita et Aucta*" (previously a green laurel wreath).—II. 12.

HABIT.—The habit is tri-coloured. A yellow tunic laced with silver cord; lining, shoes, and stockings white; the shoes lined yellow, with bows of blue satin, silver fringed. Cap and cape, of blue velvet with silver cord. A mantle of embroidered blue velvet, fastened, by a clasp, to the right shoulder. Cross-hilted sword and blue scabbard.

MOTTO.—"*Avita et Aucta.*"

RIBBON.—Orange, with two narrow green stripes. [Some authors give a red ribbon with two green stripes.]

FESTIVAL.—First Sunday after the 7th April. (Date of foundation of Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.)

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of the Starry Cross.

THE Order of the STARRY CROSS was established, under the following circumstances, in honour of a relic of the true Cross, which the Emperor Maximilian and Frederick III. were believed to have worn. On the death of the latter, his son, Leopold I., presented the relic to the widowed Empress Eleanore [daughter of Duke Charles II. of Mantua], who treasured it in a casket of crystal and enamel. On the 2nd February 1668, during the conflagration in the Imperial Castle of Vienna, from which the Empress with difficulty escaped, the casket was lost; but on searching for it next day, "although the metal was partly melted, the relic itself was found to be uninjured." To commemorate the "miraculous event," the grateful Empress resolved to found an Order for Ladies, which was subsequently confirmed by Pope Clement IX., 28th June 1668, who entrusted its spiritual management to the Prince Bishop of Vienna; while the Emperor Leopold sanctioned and patronised it; and the Empress, on the 18th September 1668, declared herself its founder and chief patron, and named

it "The Order of the Community of Noble Ladies of the Starry Cross"—after the Southern Constellation.

The number of members was unlimited, but they were restricted to Princesses, Countesses, and high-born Ladies; and the dignity of Head Patroness was confined to the Empress, or a Princess of Austria.

BADGE.—This decoration has been four times altered. Within a broad blue enamel oval border, on a field *argent*, the Austrian Eagle (*sa.* armed *or*), on which rests a green enamel plain cross, set in gold-edged brown wood. On a white enamel escrol, above the eagle, the legend, in black letter, "*Salus et Gloria*," and above the escrol the Imperial Crown, from which the medallion is suspended, or worn on the l. b.—II. 13.

MOTTO.—"*Salus et Gloria.*"

RIBBON.—Black (rosette).

FESTIVALS.—3rd May and 14th September.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Teutonic Order.

THE TEUTONIC ORDER was founded at Jerusalem in the Twelfth Century by a pious German, while the Templars and Hospitallers devoted themselves only to French and Italian pilgrims, and first came into public notice when, at the siege of Acre, in 1189, the founder succoured the wounded Germans. In 1191, on the death of Frederick Barbarossa, Frederick of Swabia gave the Order a constitution, and established the rule of St. Augustine, with the regulations respecting the sick and poor, in force amongst the Knights of St. John; and, as regards peace and war, those of the Templars. With the sanction of Pope Celestin III., he also gave it the name of "The Order of the German House of the Holy Virgin at Jerusalem." Under the original statutes, German celibates and nobles alone were admitted, and with the condition of their endowing the Order with the whole of their property.

After a long interval, the Order was renovated by its Grand Master, Herman of Salza. In 1226, Duke Conrad of Massovia and Cujava, fearing the

reprisals of the Pagan Prussians, called in the aid of the Teutonic or German Knights. The Pope and the Emperor gave to the latter all the lands of the heathen to be conquered; and Herman's crusade was swelled by adventurers from Germany, Italy, Sicily, and Hungary. The territory on the Baltic, subsequently won, was placed under a Landgrave; while the Grand Master himself made Marburg, in Hesse, his head-quarters. A period of luxury, and then of anarchy, followed; and, on the 15th July 1410, the Knights were defeated by the Poles and Lithuanians at the battle of Tannenburg. In 1454, West Prussia rose against them; and, after a twelve years' war, they became feudatories of Poland. By the Peace of Cracow, in 1525, the original Order was at length abolished, and its territories given, as a fief of Poland, to the Grand Master Albert, Margrave of Brandenburg, with the title of "Administrator in Prussia, and Grand Master of the Teutonic Order in Germany," &c.

By the Peace of Lüneville, 9th February 1801, the Order which still existed, although decayed, lost or exchanged several of its remaining bailiwicks; and at the Peace of Presburg, in 1805, the Emperor of Austria was invested with all the rights, dignities, and revenues, &c., appertaining to the Grand Master. In 1809 Napoleon abolished the Order in the Rhenish Provinces; and its lands were appropriated by neighbouring Princes. But, at the Congress of Vienna, certain domains, &c. were restored to the Order then existing in Austria and Prussian Silesia; and, eventually, by an Imperial Austrian decree, of the 28th June 1840, the German Order was declared to be, "in Austria," an independent fief of the Empire, with the Emperors, in perpetuity, as its patrons and protectors. Its chief was assigned the title of "Grand Master of the Teutonic Order," and it was further decreed that, on every occasion of the accession of an Emperor, or of the appointment of a Grand Master, the fief must be renewed by the latter as "Spiritual Vassal Prince of Austria."

*

The privileges of the Order are the same as those of *St. Stephen.*

In 1871, the Marianer, or Knights of the Virgin Mary, were added as a Special Class of this Order. It is conferred by the Grand Master on Catholic noblemen (and also ladies) who contribute to the Ambulance Fund of the Order.

BADGE.—A variation of the Cross *pattée*, of black enamel, and gold edged on white enamel; also gold, surmounted by a black helmet (visor down), ducally crowned, and having a plume of three ostrich feathers of white enamel, the centre feather being attached to a ribbon round the neck by two interlinked gold rings.—II. 14.

STAR.—A black enamel Cross, silver edged.—II. 15.

HABIT.—A white mantle decorated with the Cross. The latter is also embroidered on the breast of the tunic.

RIBBON.—Black.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Order of Francis Joseph.

THE Order of FRANCIS JOSEPH was instituted by the Emperor Francis Joseph I., for the reward of distinguished merit in all classes. The Statutes were promulgated on the 2nd December 1849, and modified on the 25th December 1850. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Imperial Crown of Austria; the number of members unlimited, and divided into three classes — Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights (Chevaliers).

In 1869, a class of Commanders *with the Star* was added to the Order.

BADGE.—A gold Cross [variation of the Cross *pattée*] of red enamel edged with gold. On the white enamel centre the letters "F J" in gold: the whole *en surtout* on the Austrian Eagle, enameled sable, holding a golden chain in its *beaks*, on the lower links of which appears the legend "*Viribus Unitis.*" The reverse is the same, with the exception of the date "1849" being substituted for the monogram. G. C. wear the badge pendent from a broad ribbon across r. sh. at l. h.; Commanders by a ribbon round the neck; Chevaliers at the button-hole.—II. 16.

STAR.—Silver, of eight points, with the badge in the centre. It is only worn by G. C.—II. 17.

MOTTO.—"*Viribus Unitis.*"

COLLAR.—Gold: Austrian Eagles and the Royal Cipher, enameled red, alternately.

RIBBON.—Deep red.

FESTIVAL.—December 2nd.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM.

N.B.—There is an Austrian "Langue" of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, but, as its authenticity has been questioned, it is omitted. Its golden badge, with white enamel cross suspended from a black ribbon, is, however, represented.—II. 18 (*vide* "Pontifical" Orders).

A letter from the Austria-Hungarian Embassy in London (March 2, 1881), contains the following information: "The Order of St. John of Jerusalem is *not* an Order of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, but is a Sovereign Order, and, as such, represented at the Imperial and Royal Court by an Envoy Extraordinary, considered as a Member of the Diplomatic Corps. The Order has landed property in Austria . . . The Grand Master is *residing in Rome.*"

FRANCE.

Order of the Legion of Honour.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR, now the only French Order, was established as the Order of "the Eagle," in 1802, by Napoleon, when First Consul, and originally consisted of three classes: Legionnaires, Grand Officers, and Commanders. But, after the Coronation of Napoleon I., 14th July 1804, the first class was sub-divided into "Knights of the Grand Eagle," and "Grand Officers." Prior to the Concordat with Rome, in 1806, the Cross, in reality a star, was so named; but afterwards the decoration was described as a "cross."

There are now, exclusive of strangers—(1) twenty-four Knights Grand Cordons or Crosses, (2) one hundred and sixty Grand Officers, (3) four hundred Commanders, (4) two thousand Officers, and (5) Chevaliers, the number of the latter being unlimited.

During the subsequent monarchy the Legion underwent an alteration. The Eagle, already designated a Cross, now bore the name of the Order of the Holy Ghost, the effigy of Henry IV. being placed in the

centre. This, however, ought perhaps to be regarded as a substitution rather than an alteration. The Cross, or Star, has undergone many modifications. The *fleur-de-lis* of 1816, between the rays of the star, were replaced in 1830, by double lances draped with the tricolour. Napoleon III. restored the Imperial character (since modified by the Republican Government) of the Order. The Officials of the Order are the Grand Chancellor and the Secretary.

BADGE.—By a decree of the 8th November 1870, the insignia consists of a star of five double rays [*une étoile à cinq rayons doubles*] resting on a wreath half oak and half laurel, surmounted by a wreath of oak and laurel: presenting on the obverse, the effigy of the Republic, with the exergue, "*République Française*," and on the reverse, two tricolour standards with the device "*Honneur et Patrie.*" G. C. from r. sh., at l. h.; G. O. and Coms. *en sautoir*; Chevaliers at button-hole.—III. 19, 20.

STAR.—In silver, similar to the badge, but without wreath, and with rays issuing from every angle. Worn by G. C. and G. O. in gold—the former on l. s., the latter on r. s.

MOTTO.—"*Honneur et Patrie.*"

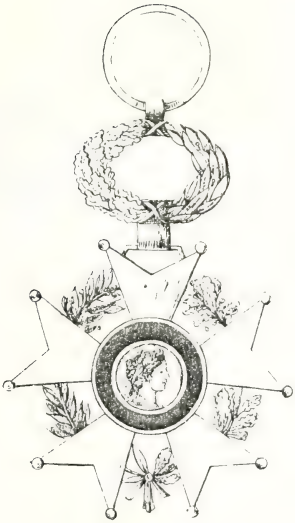
RIBBON.—Red.

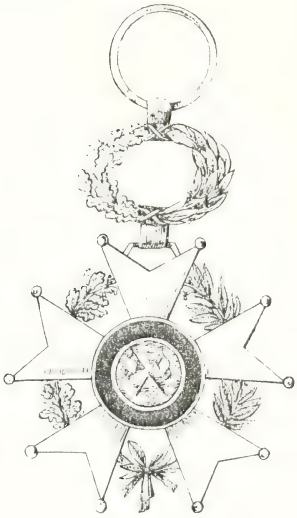
FESTIVAL.—The Fête Day of the Republic, and 1st January.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

18a. Collar of the Iron Crown.

FRANCE.





19. Badge.

20. Reverse of Badge of the Legion of Honour.

GERMANY.

ANHALT.

Order of Albert the Bear.

THE Order of ALBERT THE BEAR is said to have been originally instituted by Sigismund I., about 1382, in honour of the Prince who bore that cognomen [1123–1170]; but it is, perhaps, more accurately referred to the Grand Duke Charles Frederick, April 4, 1807; and, later, to Dukes Leopold Frederick, Alexander Charles, and Henry of Anhalt, who, on the 18th November 1836, promulgated the statutes of the Order as a distinction for their "meritorious subjects." The senior member of the Ducal family is the Grand Master.

The Order has three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights or Chevaliers. A fourth class (Second-Class Commanders) was added 24th February 1850, at Dessau. All the four classes wear the insignia in addition to the family escutcheon of the Behrings. The First and Second Classes wear also a Star.

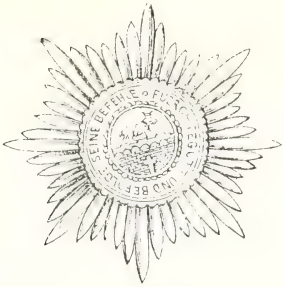
There are decorations of honour attached to the Order.

BADGE.—On a gold oval astragal, bearing the legend "*Fürchte Gott beifolge seine Befehle.*" On a crenellated wall per bend dexter, with one arched portal, a bear crowned and collared, above which, an escutcheon charged with the Arms of the House of Anhalt. The reverse is similar, with the exception that the Arms are those of the Ascanian House, and the legend, "*Albrecht der Baer, Reg.* 1123, *Bis.* 1170." The badge is worn by G. C. pendent at l. s. by broad ribbon across the r. sh.; by Commanders, pendent to a ribbon round the neck; and by Chevaliers, at the button-hole.—IV. 22, 23.

STAR.—Silver; of eight principal rays issuing from the Behringer Arms—*arg.*, on a crenellated wall *gu.*, portal *or*, a bear passant *sable*, crowned and collared *or*—with motto (in silver on a green fillet), as on the obverse of the badge, but without escutcheon surmounting. Worn on r. br. by G. C. and Com. —IV. 21.

MOTTO.—"*Fürchte Gott beifolge seine Befehle.*"

RIBBON.—Green, watered, between two red stripes.



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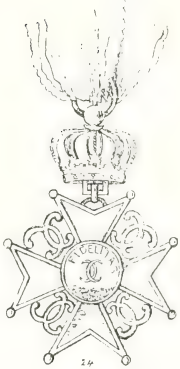

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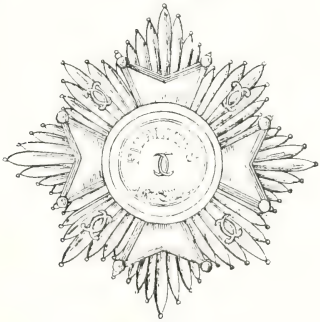


25

21. Star; 23. Badge; 22. Reverse of Badge, of Albert the Bear.

24. Badge; 25. Star, of Loyalty.

GERMANY.

BADEN.

Order of Loyalty.

THE Family Order of LOYALTY, or FIDELITY, was founded by the Margrave Charles William of Baden, Durlach, and Hochberg, on the 17th June 1715, the day of laying the foundation-stone of the Castle of Karlsruhe. It was renovated, 8th May 1803, by the Elector, afterwards Grand Duke Charles Frederick, Margrave of Baden, on the transference of the Electoral dignity to the reigning House of Baden. The Order was divided into two classes, Knights Grand Cross and Commanders; but, by the new Statutes of 17th June 1840, only the first class has been retained, and it comprises none but reigning Princes, Princes of the Blood, and eminent men who, in the Duchy, have the title of "Excellency," or are already in possession of the Order of the Zaehringen Lion. Commanders have ceased since 1814. The officers of the Order are a Secretary, Treasurer, and Registrar.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Ducal Crown of red enamel and gold. A red enamel Maltese Cross with small gold globules at the points, and the monogram C in the

angles. On a white enamel centre—between a mound *vert* in base, and in chief—the word "*Fidelitas*," the monogram CC. The badge is attached to a ribbon across r. sh., and worn by G. C. at the l. s. On the reverse of the centre, the Arms of Baden.—IV. 24.

STAR.—The badge, but without the Crown, on a radiated silver star of eight principal points. On the left breast.—IV. 25.

MOTTO.—"*Fidelitas.*"

RIBBON.—Orange, with silver borders. [*Waddon* gives "Jaune lisere de blanc."]

GERMANY.

BADEN.

Order of Military Merit of Charles Frederick.

THE CHARLES FREDERICK Order of Military Merit was instituted on the 4th April 1807, by the Grand Duke Charles Frederick. It has three classes: Grand Cross, for which Generals only are eligible; Commanders; and Knights or Chevaliers. The Grand Duke is Grand Master. The number of members is unlimited, and the three seniors enjoy pensions. Commanders only wear the Star when they are also Generals. The general qualifications comprise twenty-five years' faithful service to the Sovereign, a military action of *éclat*, &c. The officers of the Order are a Chancellor, a Secretary, and a Treasurer. The Chapter is held in presence of the Sovereign.

BADGE.—Surmounted by an open gold Crown of five bars, and resting on a green enamel laurel wreath, a gold-edged white enamel Maltese Cross. On a gold centre, within a blue enamel fillet, inscribed "*Für Badens Ehre*," a griffin segreant regardant *argent* with a sword in the dexter jamb, and in the right, an

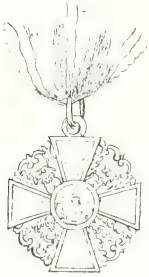
escutcheon *azure* charged with a bend dexter *argent*. The badge is worn at the right side by a broad ribbon across the *left* shoulder, by G. C., and by the other classes, respectively, from a ribbon at the neck, and at the button-hole.—V. 27.

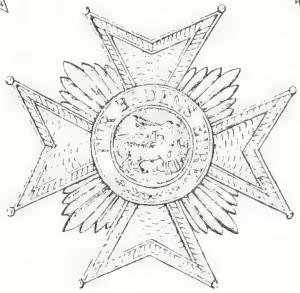
STAR.—A silver Maltese Star with gold globules at the points, and rays between the angles. The centre is identical with the centre of the badge. It is worn on the *left* breast.—V. 26.

MOTTO.—"*Für Badens Ehre.*"

RIBBON.—Yellow, with two red stripes and white edges.

BADEN.





26. Star; 27. Badge, of Military Merit.

28. Star; 29. Badge; 30. Commanders' Badge, of the Lion of Zaehringen.

GERMANY.

BADEN.

Order of the Lion of Zaehringen.

THE LION OF ZAEHRINGEN is an order which was founded by the Grand Duke Charles in 1812, on the baptismal day of his consort Stephanie de Beauharnais, niece of the Empress Josephine. It was so named after the Ducal House of Zaehringen, from which the reigning family of Baden is descended. It consists of four classes: Knights Grand Cross; Commanders, first and second class; and Knights or Chevaliers—number unlimited. The Grand Duke is Grand Master.

BADGE.—A green enamel cross, gold edged, the angles connected by gold clasps. On a red enamel centre a lion, rampant *or*, within the legend "*Für Ehre und Wahrheit.*" Reverse of the centre, a representation in enamel of a ruined tower on a mound. It is worn by G. C. at the l. s., by a ribbon across r. sh. Those who are already in possession of the Order of Loyalty, wear it by a ribbon round the neck. The other classes wear it at the buttonhole. As a special distinction the G. C. badge, since 1826, has been adorned with an oak-leaf.—V. 29, 30.

STAR.—Of eight groups of silver rays issuing from a red centre charged with a lion rampant *or*, within a white enamel circular fillet, with the motto in gold. There is a different star of four points for First-Class Commanders. - V. 28.

MOTTO.—"*Für Ehre und Wahrheit.*"

RIBBON.—Green, with two orange stripes near the borders.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of St. Hubert.

THE Knightly ORDER OF ST. HUBERT was founded by Gerhard V., Count of Ravensberg, to commemorate his victory over Arnold, Count of Egmont, November 3rd, 1444—festival of St. Hubert—under the patronage of which saint it was accordingly placed. The Knights were to wear a golden chain, composed of hunting horns, in honour of the saintly Patron of the Chase. It flourished until 1609, when the male line of the House of Liège failed, and the Order fell into abeyance, until rescued from oblivion, by the Elector Palatine, John William of Neuburg, on the 29th September 1708, who, at the same time, declared himself Grand Master, and gave it a Constitution and Statutes. On the first twelve Knights, who were also colonels in the army, he bestowed small tracts of land.

It was to comprise twelve Counts or Barons, and an unlimited number of Princes and Nobles who belonged to no other Order. Nomination was vested in the Chapter, and an entrance fee became due on election.

The successors of Elector John William enlarged the Statutes; but those now in force, were promulgated by Maximilian Joseph IV., first King of Bavaria, on the 19th May 1808. The Order was then declared to be the highest in the kingdom. Candidates were obliged to have been six years in possession of the Order of Civil Merit. Twelve Knights were to be taken from either Counts or Barons, exclusive of the Sovereign and Princes, native or foreign, and the Chapter was to be held on the 29th September, the anniversary of the renovation of the Order, or on the 2nd February. Nomination to the Order is vested in the Chapter. Entrance fees are paid according to rank.

The Order comprises, according to the regulations of 1875, eleven Knights of the Bavarian Royal House, twenty-nine Knights, foreign Sovereigns or Princes, three Capitulars, one Princely Knight; forty-nine foreign Princes, and nine foreign Counts or Barons.

The officials of the Order are the Treasurer, the Herald, and the Keeper of the Wardrobe, who, on ceremonial occasions, wear the badge of the Order in enamel, and a collar of inferior metal.

In conformity to the Statutes of 29th September 1708, the larger cross may be adorned with a small diamond, or any other precious stone, or any ornament superior to gold; the smaller cross—a mark of distinction which is to be worn daily—may be decorated with some diamonds, rubies, emeralds, or any other stones of a similar kind, standing in proper proportion to one another.

Duke Gerhard V. chose, at the time of the foundation of the Order, the motto, "*In Trau vast*," which adorns the collar of the Order—formed by hunting-horns and other emblems—from which the badge of the Order is suspended.

The latter had, first, the form of a medal, then that of a pear, and was

enameled green, and bore the legend of St. Hubert. From the lower end of this badge hung a bugle-horn, on account of which, the Order of St. Hubert bore also the name of the "Order of the Horn."

All the insignia of the Order are made of gold.

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BADGE.—Surmounted by the Bavarian Crown, on a white enameled gold-edged Maltese Cross *guttée or*, with a golden globule at each point, and a group of three golden rays issuing from the angles, within a red enameled circular fillet inscribed in Gothic characters "*In Trau Vast*," a circular azure plaque, on which is represented in gold the Conversion of St. Hubert. Reverse: on a red enameled field, an Imperial Orb in gold, over which is a gold-edged white enameled wavy escrol, inscribed in black, with the legend "*In Memoriam recuperate dignitatis avitae*," and on a smaller escrol, uniting the extremities of the other, the date "1708." This, the Grand Cross, is, with the collar, only worn on State occasions, and must not be jewelled. It may be attached to the ribbon, and worn from r. sh. at l. h. There is also a smaller cross and collar. [There is a small copper enamel cross—a variation in form of the Grand Cross, with five wavy rays in each angle, and on each limb, on a white enameled field, respectively, a lion rampant *gules*; *or*; *sable*; and, in base, *azure*. Reverse: the upper limb of the cross represents an escutcheon charged with the arms of Bavaria, viz. bendy fusily *argent* and *azure*; impaling, a fesse chequy, *argent* and *gules*; on the dexter limb, *gules*, an escarbuncle *or*; on the sinister, *argent*, three chevronels *gules*; and, on the lower, or base, *or*, a fesse *sable*. This heraldic cross is ceremonial, and worn by the officials of the Order—the Herald, Treasurer, and Wardrobe-Keeper.]—VI. 32.

COLLAR.—Golden, of forty-two links, twenty-one of which repeat the Conversion of St. Hubert, in gold and blue enamel; alternating with the combined initials I. T. V. in Gothic characters, alternately enameled red and green.—VI. 33.

STAR.—Embroidered in silver and worn on the left breast. It is of eight principal groups of rays, and on it is a silver cross *guttée or*, gold-edged, and having on a circular red centre, in gold, "*In Trau Vast*," as on the badge.—VI. 31.

HABIT.—Black, in the old Spanish style, and consists of collar, scarf, short breeches, red garters and bows, &c., and short cloak, hat, and sword. The latter is worn by the Grand Master, embroidered with gold. The difference of rank is

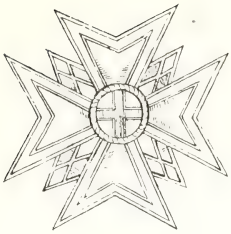
marked by the feathers in the hat, which, in the case of the Grand Master, are red and white, or blue and white; Princely Knights have red, but the other Knights are without them.

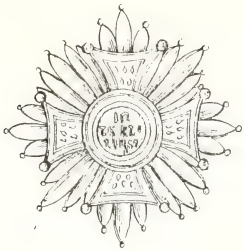
MOTTO.—"*In Tram Vast.*"

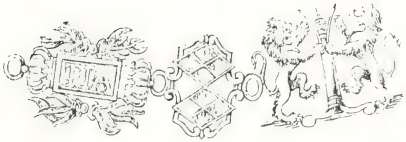
RIBBON.—Red, watered, with narrow green borders.

FESTIVAL.—St. Hubert's Day.

BAVARIA.







31. Star; 32. Badge; 33. Collar, of St. Hubert.
34. Star; 35. Badge; 36. Collar, of St. George.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of St. George.

THE Knightly Order of St. George, said to have been originally introduced from the Holy Land in the twelfth century, and afterwards revived by the Emperor Maximilian I., in 1494, is historically recognised as having been instituted on the 20th March (first Chapter held on the 24th April—St. George's Day) 1729, by the Elector Charles Albert, afterwards the Emperor Charles VII., in obedience to the desire of his father, Maximilian Emanuel. The founder gave it statutes and rich endowments, at the same time imposing on the Knights the obligation, or duty, of venerating their Saint, and believing in the Immaculate Conception. Pope Benedict XIII., by a Bull (18th March 1818), confirmed the Order, and conceded to it equal rank with the highest of previous German Orders. On the failure of the line of the Emperor Charles VII., the Elector Charles Theodore, in 1778, adopted it as a Palatinate Bavarian Order, second in rank only to that of St. Hubert; and his suc-

cessor, Maximilian Joseph, sanctioned it as a Royal Bavarian Order. In 1827, King Louis made some modifications in the Statutes.

The King of Bavaria is Grand Master, the Crown Prince Grand Prior, and the next Prince Second Grand Prior. It had (1827) a Chapter (as now); six Knights Grand Cross, twelve Commanders, and an unlimited number of simple Knights.

A "Spiritual" Class was added, and confirmed by Pope Benedict XIV. (6th October 1741), and by Pope Pius VI. (30th April 1782).

The Order is of "two languages," German and foreign. The possession of any other Order, or the absence of a Roman Catholic pedigree, save by special licence, excludes reception. The Knights are bound to prove *seize quartiers.*

New Statutes were promulgated, in 1871, declaring the Order to be for defence of the Catholic faith, the King of Bavaria to be always Grand Master, and to be composed of a Grand Prior, and classes of Grand Cross, Grand Commander, Commander, Chevalier, Honorary Grand Commander, Honorary Commander. In 1875, these were fixed as follows:—Four Grand Priors, and two Honorary; six Capitular Grand Commanders, and six Honorary; eleven Capitular Commanders, and six Honorary; and forty-four Knights.

BADGE.—A gold Maltese Cross, enameled blue, with a white border, surmounted by a lion's head, &c. in gold. The Cross has edges of gold with golden globules at the points; and in the angles, enameled lozenges *azure*, with a white border, and pointed with golden globules, having distributed on them the initials V. I. B. I. (*Virgini Immaculatæ Bavaria Immaculatus.* On a gold circular centre, within a white enameled wreath bound with gold, a representation of the Immaculate Conception. Reverse.—Red is substituted for blue, in the limbs of the Cross, and in the centre, within a green laurel wreath, is represented equestrian St. George slaying the Dragon; while on the blue lozenges are distributed the initials J. U. P. F. (*Justus ut Palma Florebit.*—VI. 35.

COLLAR.—Golden. A combination of the Bavarian fusils *argent* and *azure* formed in lozenges of four, conjoined in pairs (sixteen); a gold oblong plaque with the Bavarian Crown at either extremity, and inscribed each with three letters of the word "Justitia," alternately, between two red enameled thunderbolts; also, alternating with these, a golden column surmounted by an orb supported by two lions rampant combatant, one holding a torch, and the other a sword.—VI. 36.

STAR.—Entirely of silver, and similar to the badge (blue in centre of limbs), except that the lozenges in the angles are fusilly *argent* and *azure*. It has no balls at the points; and, on a central white field is the red Cross of St. George, encircled by a silver cord.—VI. 34.

HABIT.—A tunic of cloth of silver, in the doublet style, with facings of white and red, and embroidered with palm branches and the motto of the Order. The mantle or *tallard* is of light blue velvet (for the Grand Master), lined with cloth of silver, and with a train. It is embroidered with the Bavarian fusils. The Grand Prior's mantle is lined with white satin, and there are variations, according to the rank of the Knight. The hat is of the old Burgundian form, with red and white feathers.

MOTTO.—"*Justus ut Palma Florebit.*"

RIBBON.—Watered blue, with white stripes at the borders, and narrow black ones within the white.

FESTIVALS.—St. George's Day; and the Feast of the Immaculate Conception.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of Maximilian Joseph.

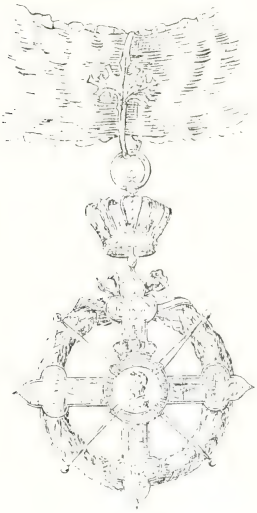
THE Military Order of MAXIMILIAN JOSEPH was founded on 30th October 1794, and the Statutes were signed on the 8th June 1797, by the Elector Charles Theodore, as a military decoration of honour, and was raised to the rank of a Royal *Order*, on the 1st January 1806, by King Maximilian Joseph, the day of his assumption of the royal title.

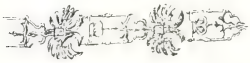
It consists of three classes, Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights, the six, eight, and fifty seniors of their respective classes receiving graduated pensions.

The Commoner becomes ennobled on entering the Order, and his nobility becomes hereditary, should his father and grandfather also have been members.

The obsequies of a simple Knight are celebrated as those of a higher grade.

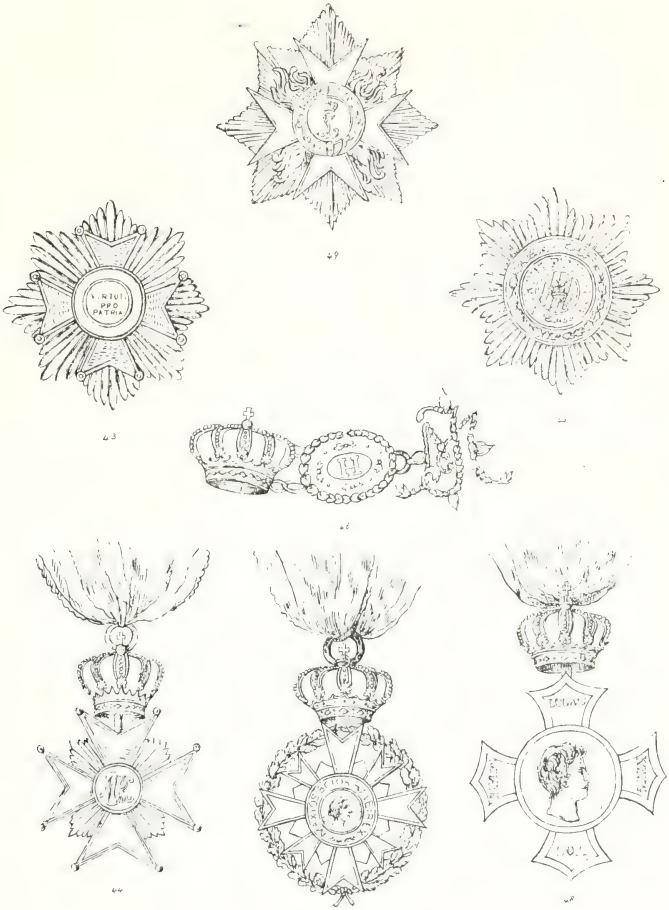
BAVARIA.





37, 38, 40. Badge; 39, 41, 42. Collar, of Maximilian.

BAVARIA.



43. Star; 44. Badge, of Maximilian Joseph.
45. Star; 46. Collar; 47. Badge, of Civil Merit. 48. Badge of Royal Louis.
49. Badge and Star of Military Merit.

King Louis, on the 27th February 1835, extended these privileges to the children of members, and established pensions in their favour.

Of Bavarians, there are one Grand Cross, no Commander, and fifty-three Knights; but of non-Bavarians, five Grand Crosses, four Commanders, and twenty-four Knights.

There are seventeen enumerated qualifications for admission given, according to Herr G. Knussert, who adds, "and the like cases."

BADGE.—Under a golden Royal Crown, a white Maltese Cross, edged gold, bearing within a gold border, a blue enamel centre inscribed "*Virtute pro Patria.*" The reverse of the centre has the Royal Cipher on white enamel. Worn by G. C. at l. s., by a ribbon across r. sh. Commanders wear it round the neck. The size of the decoration varies with the class. VIII. 44.

COLLAR.—Golden. Composed alternately of the Bavarian Crown, the Royal Cipher, and initials M. and J., in blue; on a white centre, within a green enameled oval wreath surrounding a golden fillet, the alternate initials V. and P. The Collar is similar to that of the Order of Civil Merit (VIII. 46), except in the initials.

STAR.—Embroidered on left breast. On a radiating silver star of eight groups of rays, a silver Maltese Cross, with gold borders, and globules at the points. A central azure plaque, inscribed with the motto of the Order, within a gold circle.—VIII. 43.

MOTTO.—"*Virtute pro Patria.*"

RIBBON.—Black, with a narrow white and (outer) blue stripe at the borders.

FESTIVAL.—1st March.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of the Bavarian Crown, or of Civil Merit.

THE CIVIL ORDER OF MERIT OF THE BAVARIAN CROWN, founded by Maximilian Joseph, 19th May 1808, has three classes, Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights, limited originally to twelve, twenty-four, and one hundred members respectively; but increased, 8th October 1817, by twelve, sixteen, and sixty, exclusive of those Grand Crosses on whom the Order of St. Hubert had been conferred.

The Order confers personal and hereditary nobility; and its funds, by original Statute, are appropriated to pensions, which, since 1824, have been extended to the children of the Knights.

According to the Statutes of 1875, there are six Grand Crosses, eight Grand Commanders, twenty-eight Commanders, and two hundred and forty-nine Knights. Foreigners—seventy-six Grand Crosses, twenty Grand Commanders, thirty-two Commanders, and one hundred and sixty-three Knights.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, and resting on a green enameled oak wreath, two white enameled Maltese Crosses, one in saltire, the branches being separated by small gold rays. Within a circular red enamel fillet, inscribed "*Virtus et Honor.*" [For the G. C. "*Pour le Mérite et la Fidélité.*"] On a central plaque, enameled, lozengy, *argent* and *azure*, a golden Royal Crown. Reverse.—On a gold plaque, the bust of the founder, within a red fillet inscribed "Max. Joseph Boivariae Rex." Perrot says it is worn at the left side by G. C., by a ribbon across shoulder, Commanders round the neck, Chevaliers at button-hole.—VIII. 17.

COLLAR.—Golden. Composed of the Cipher of the founder (M. J.) and ovals, bearing the initial of the motto of the Order, alternately with the Bavarian Crown. The initials V. H. are on separate ovals.—VIII. 46.

STAR.—Embroidered on the breast, and only worn by G. C. A radiating star of eight principal points. In the centre, within a red fillet inscribed "Max. Joseph Boivariae Rex," a Royal Crown on a field lozengy, *argent* and *azure*, the whole encircled by a green oak-leaf.—VIII. 45.

MOTTO.—"*Virtus et Honor.*"

RIBBON.—Watered blue, with a white stripe at the borders.

FESTIVAL.—The date of foundation.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of St. Michael.

THE SAINT MICHAEL ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT, founded by Joseph Clemens, Elector of Cologne and Duke of Bavaria, 29th September 1693, as a Knightly Order exclusively for Roman Catholics of noble descent, has undergone many modifications. On the erection of Bavaria into a kingdom, Maximilian Joseph I. added to the Statutes, the "duty of defending the Fatherland" (11th September 1808, also 1st September 1810). It consisted of eighteen Knights Grand Cross, eight Officers, and thirty-six Knights, all of whom must be Roman Catholics. But the Grand Master might nominate fourteen Honorary Knights, irrespective of birth, religion, or rank. There are still many ceremonial observances and pageantries in this Order.

On the decease of the Grand Master, Duke William of Bavaria, in 1837, by new Statutes, promulgated 16th February, it was constituted an Order of Merit, without distinction of birth, religion, or rank, and divided into three classes:

twenty-four Grand Crosses (for Bavarians only, exclusive of those who might also be Knights of St. Hubert), forty Commanders, and three hundred Knights.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal Crown of gold, enameled, according to Appendix Order of 1837, with a gold-edged blue enamel cross *pattée*. In the centre, on a glory, with thunderbolts extending to the limbs of the cross, St. Michael, in warlike panoply, slaying the dragon. On his shield is the legend "*Quis ut Deus*" (in the Chevaliers' cross, only the initials are given, *Q. U. D.*). Distributed on the limbs of the cross are the initials, in gold, P. F. F. P. (for *Principi fidelis favere patriæ*), and between its angles, are golden flames. In the centre of each of the bursts, is a lightning dart. The reverse of the plaque bears "*Virtuti*" in *azure*, on a gold field.—IX. 52.

COLLAR.—Is only mentioned in the original Statutes. It is of gold and enamel, of alternating links, of the Bavarian arms with flames and darts, military trophies, and connected by other [embattled] links.—IX. 51.

STAR.—Worn on left breast by G. C. Is entirely of gold, and similar to the badge, except that the crown is omitted, the motto, "*Quis ut Deus,*" substituted for the effigy of the Saint, and the limbs of the cross surrounded by pearls; the whole placed on a silver star of eight principal radiations.—IX. 50.

MOTTO.—"*Principi fidelis favere patriæ,*" and "*Quis et Deus.*"

RIBBON.—Dark blue, watered, with rose-coloured borders.

FESTIVAL.—St. Michael's Day.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

The Maximilian Order.

THE MAXIMILIAN ORDER, for Art and Science, was founded, 28th November 1853, by King Maximilian II., only for Germans, and consists of one hundred members, the Sovereign being Grand Master. The Order is divided into two sections, the one for Science and the other for Art, respectively distinguished by an Owl and Pegasus.—VII. 37 and 38.

The "Collar," given in some works, is not found in that of Gustav Knusserts [*Orden Ehren und Verdienst Zeichen*, &c., München, 1877].—VII. 39, 41, 42.

N.B.—There was a Cross of Merit instituted by King Louis II., 13th May 1870, for which ladies are eligible.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the Royal Crown, a cross *botonée*, enameled dark blue, with gold edges, and resting on a golden laurel and oak wreath, with date of founda-

tion on the cross. In the centre, the effigy of the King, within the legend, on a fillet "Maximilian II., Konig von Bayern." The reverse of the plaque bears a Pegasus for Art or an Owl for Science, and the legend, "*Für Wissenschaft und Kunst*, 28th November 1853." In each angle of the cross a single long gold ray, terminated with a gold globule.—VII. 37, 38, 40.

MOTTO.—"*Für Wissenschaft und Kunst.*"

RIBBON.—Dark blue with white borders.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of Military Merit.

THE ROYAL ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT, founded 19th July 1866, by Louis II., consists of five classes: twenty-six Grand Crosses, forty-nine Grand Commanders, one hundred and forty-seven Commanders, and four hundred and thirty-one First, and one thousand six hundred and eight Second Class Knights.

It is conferred, as the name implies, for Military Merit.

BADGE.—A golden Maltese Cross, enameled dark blue: within a white enameled fillet bearing the motto "*Merenti*" in gold, a dark blue circular central field charged with the letter L., crowned gold. In the angles of the cross, gold flames. Reverse of centre, the Bavarian Lion, and on the fillet "1866." For Gr. C. the decoration is worn as in the O. for C. M.

STAR.—A reproduction of the badge, with the addition of eight bursts of silver rays, VIII. 49.

RIBBON.—White watered silk, with blue stripe at the borders.

MOTTO.—"*Merenti.*"

FESTIVAL.—Date of foundation.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Royal Louis Order.

THE ROYAL LOUIS ORDER, for honourable service of fifty years [" *Für ehrenvolle fünfzig Dienst-Jahre* "], was founded 25th August 1827, by King Louis. It is only conferred on those who have the title of "Counsellor."

BADGE.—Surmounted by a gold Royal CROWN, a gold cross *clechée* of twelve points. On each of the four limbs of the cross are distributed the words, "*Ludwig König von Bayern.*" On a white circular enamel centre, gold-edged, the bust of the founder, also in gold. On the reverse, the cross is charged on the limbs with "A.M. —25th August 1827." The central white enamel is inscribed "*Für ehrenvolle fünfzig Dienst-Jahre,*" in gold, and surrounded by a green enameled oak wreath. For those of a lower rank than Counsellor, a gold medal, with the same inscription, is substituted. Both worn at buttonhole.—VIII. 48.

MOTTO.—"*Für ehrenvolle fünfzig Dienst-Jahre.*"

RIBBON.—Crimson, with azure borders.*

FESTIVAL.—25th August.

* Other writers give "white, with azure borders"—except Knussert.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

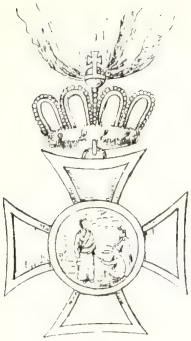
Order of Elizabeth.

THE ORDER OF ELIZABETH, for ladies. Founded by Elizabeth Augusta, daughter of the Palatine of Schulzbach, and first Consort of the Elector Charles Theodore, 18th October 1766. Confirmed, 31st January 1767, by Pope Clement XIII. Indispensable qualifications: the Roman Catholic religion; and "*seize quartiers*," or proof of noble descent through sixteen generations, on their own, or their husband's side. The Grand Mistress may nominate an unlimited number of ladies of the Court, or of Princely Houses, though not themselves of ancient lineage. Nomination takes place at Easter, or on the 19th November—St. Elizabeth's Day.

The King appoints the Grand Mistress.

New Statutes were promulgated, on the 22nd April 1873, under which the Crown Princess (*née* Arch-Duchess of Austria-Este) was constituted Grand Mistress, with the decoration to be worn on the left breast.

BAVARIA.



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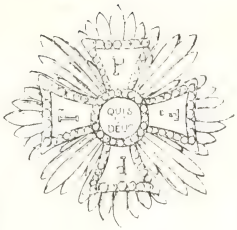

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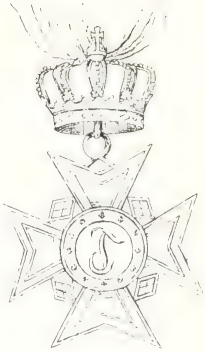

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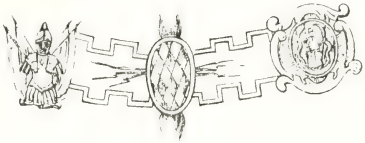


51

56

52

55

50. Star; 51. Collar; 52. Badge, of St. Michael.
53. Badge of Elizabeth. 54. Badge of St. Anne at Munich.
55. Badge of St. Anne at Wurzburg. 56. Badge of Theresa.

BADGE.—A white enameled gold variation of cross *pattée*, surmounted by the Electoral Crown enameled. On a central circular field, in red and white enamel and gold, St. Elizabeth giving alms. On the reverse, the monogram of the founder, within a fillet inscribed with the motto "*Solatur et Ornat.*" Worn on left breast.—IX. 53.

MOTTO.—"*Solatur et Ornat.*"

RIBBON.—Blue with red borders; and, for Honorary Members, red with blue.

FESTIVAL.—St. Elizabeth's Day.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of St. Anne.

THE Ladies' Order and Institution of St. Anne, at Munich, was founded privately by Maria Anna Sophia, widow of the Elector Maximilian III. in 1783, for the benefit of Bavarian nobility. It comprised, originally, ten ladies of the full age of fifteen years, who could prove sixteen generations of nobility, and was Conventual. The latter character was abolished in 1802 by decree of King Maximilian Joseph IV., then Elector, who at the same time raised the number of members from ten to eighteen, all of whom were to receive pensions. The Lady Abbess was to be at least a Princess of the reigning House. By another decree of 10th February 1825, the number of members was increased and the rates of pension reduced: First Class, twenty-five; Second Class, forty-two, a third of whom to be daughters of Military Officers.

BADGE.—A gold variation of Cross *pattée*, enameled dark blue and white border, with rounded extremities, and gold rings in the angles. On a white enamel centre

The Virgin in gold. On the reverse, St. Benno, patron Saint of Bavaria. On the obverse limbs of the Cross are distributed the words "*Sub tuum præsidium patronus noster.*" The motto is similarly distributed on the reverse.—IX. 54.

MOTTO.—"*Sub tuum præsidium patronus noster.*"

RIBBON.—Light blue, with horizontal blue and white stripes forming the border.

POSTSCRIPT.—The "*Institution*" of ST. ANNE at Wurzburg, founded under the will (1683) of the Countess Anne of Dernbach, who directed that in the event of her Consort dying without issue (which happened in 1711), an establishment should be formed for six Catholic ladies, of *seize quartiers*, and of from twelve to sixteen years of age on entrance. This was carried out by the Prince Bishop of Wurzburg. In 1793, the Prince Bishop, Frederick Charles, confirmed the Statutes; and, on the incorporation of Wurzburg with Bavaria, the Elector Maximilian Joseph IV., on the 4th April 1803, abolished the institution, but subsequently amalgamated it with the present Order. It underwent other changes, however, before its final consolidation. Its badge was a white enameled Cross, with the motto, "*In ihren edlen Tochtern,*" and the ribbon was red, with silver edges.—IX. 55.

GERMANY.

BAVARIA.

Order of Theresa.

THE ORDER OF THERESA, for unmarried noble ladies, was founded and endowed, 12th December 1827, by Theresa, Queen of Bavaria. It consists of twelve members of ancient Bavarian descent, with a small property qualification [income], and whose ages must be above ten years.

BADGE.—Worn on the left breast by a bow of white watered ribbon with two azure stripes; and, on gala days, from a ribbon across the right shoulder. A golden Maltese Cross, enameled light blue with a white border, gold-edged, and surmounted by the Royal Crown. In the angles a lozenge of four fusils *argent* and *azure*. On a circular fillet of white enamel, a wreath of rue leaves in green enamel. Reverse: "1827" and motto, "*Unser Erdenleben sei Glaube an das Ewige.*"—IX. 56.

HABIT.—Bright blue.

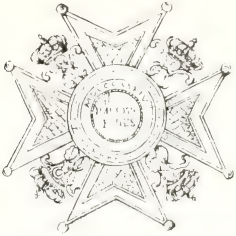
MOTTO.—"*Unser Erdenleben sei Glaube an das Ewige.*"

RIBBON.—White watered, with two azure stripes.

FESTIVAL.—St. Theresa's Day.

BRUNSWICK.

57.



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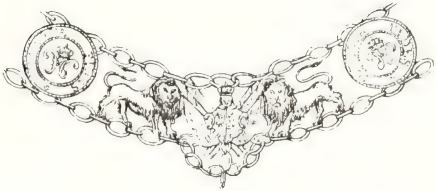


59.

60.

61.

57. Star; 58. Commanders' Star; 59. Collar; 60. Badge; 61. Reverse of Badge, of Henry the Lion.

GERMANY.

BRUNSWICK.

Order of Henry the Lion.

THE ORDER OF HENRY THE LION was founded, on the 25th April 1834, as a reward for distinction Military, Civil, and also in Science and Art. The reigning Duke is Grand Master, and it consists of four classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders First and Second Class, and Knights or Chevaliers.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, beneath which is a lion *passant guardant*, between two laurel branches of green enamel, a Maltese Cross enameled blue, edged gold, and with globules at the points. A helmet *or*, on the lower limb of the cross; on the upper, a peacock's tail and star; on the lateral a peacock's feather. In the angles of the cross is the ducal cipher crowned. In the centre of red enamel is a crowned pillar, between two sickles and a white horse *courant*. The reverse is a red enameled centre, with the motto of the Order, "*Immota fides*"; and, on a golden fillet around, is the date of the foundation of the Order. G. C. wear the badge by a red cordon, *en écharpe*, Commanders at the neck, and Chevaliers at the button-hole.—X. 60, 61.

STAR.—Radiating, silver, of eight principal points, on which rests the cross of the badge, but without lions or crowned ciphers; one of the latter, however, is represented in gold on a white centre, encircled by a red fillet inscribed with the motto. For G. C. the Commander's star is the badge in silver, without rays. On a red centre the motto in gold, within a gold fillet bearing the date "MDCCCXXXIV." Crowned ciphers only in the angles.—X. 57, 58.

COLLAR.—Gold lions *passant*, alternating with red enameled fillets, bearing the motto, and encircling an enameled white centre with crowned cipher.—X. 59.

MOTTO.—"*Immota Fides.*"

RIBBON.—Deep red, with yellow borders.

GERMANY.

HESSE.

Order of Louis.

THE ORDER OF LOUIS for Civil and Military Merit was founded, in 1807, by the Grand Duke Louis of Hesse Darmstadt. It was known, however, by various names, until, on the 14th December 1831, the Grand Duke Louis II. promulgated its Statutes.

It consists of five classes: Knights Grand Cross; Commanders, First and Second Class; and Knights, First and Second Class. The establishment of Knights is unlimited, and in connection with the Order there are other decorations of honour.

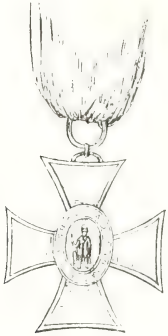
BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal Golden Crown, a black gold-edged Maltese Cross with broad red enamel borders, also gold-edged. Within a white enameled fillet, bearing in gold the legend, "*Für Verdienste,*" on a red enameled plaque, the initial L between two gold laurel branches. Reverse: on a white enameled field between two branches of green oak and laurel, a black disc inscribed, "*Gott, Ehre, Vaterland.*" The crown above the cross

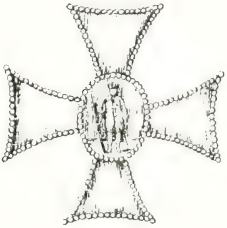
is distinctive of the First Class, and the decoration is worn by G. C. at r. s., by a ribbon across l. s., by Commanders round the neck, and by the Chevaliers on the breast.—XI. 61.

STAR.—Only worn by G. C. and on left breast. On a red gold-edged Maltese Cross with globules at the points, and, between the branches, groups of five obtuse rays of silver, each with a globule at its extremity, a silver gold-edged Maltese Cross, with black central disc, inscribed, "*Gott, Ehre, Vaterland,*" within an oak and laurel wreath of green enamel, on a white fillet.—XI. 62. Commanders' star, with the same centre, but, instead of the Maltese Cross, eight clusters of rays, each with a small globule at the points.—XI. 63.

MOTTO.—"*Gott, Ehre, Vaterland.*"

RIBBON.—Black watered, with two red stripes at the borders.





62. Star; 63. Commanders' Star; 64. Badge, of Louis.
66. Badge; 67, 68. Star, of Philippe le Bon.

GERMANY.

HESSE.

Order of Merit of the House of Philippe le Bon.

THE ORDER OF MERIT OF THE HOUSE OF PHILIPPE LE BON was founded, 1st May 1840, by the Grand Duke Louis II.

It consists of four classes: Knights Grand Cross; Commanders, First and Second Class; and Knights.

BADGE.—A white enamel gold-edged Maltese Cross. Within a white enameled fillet inscribed, "*Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos,*" on a field *azure*, the full-length effigy of Philippe le Bon. Reverse: the Hessian lion rampant, barry *argent* and *gules*, on a field *azure* within a white fillet inscribed "*Ludovicus II., Magnus Dux Hassiae Instituit.*" Worn round the neck.—XI. 66.

STAR.—Silver, of eight clusters of rays, and a circular silver fillet inscribed with the motto of the Order. On a blue centre, Philippe le Bon effigy. Another star, simply the cross, in silver; similar centre to the other star, but with a border of gold globules.—XI. 67, 68.

MOTTO.—"*Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos.*"

RIBBON.—Red watered, with a blue stripe at the borders.

GERMANY.

HESSE.

Order of Military Merit.

THE ORDER OF THE CROSS FOR MILITARY MERIT, founded 12th September 1870, by the Grand Duke Louis III.

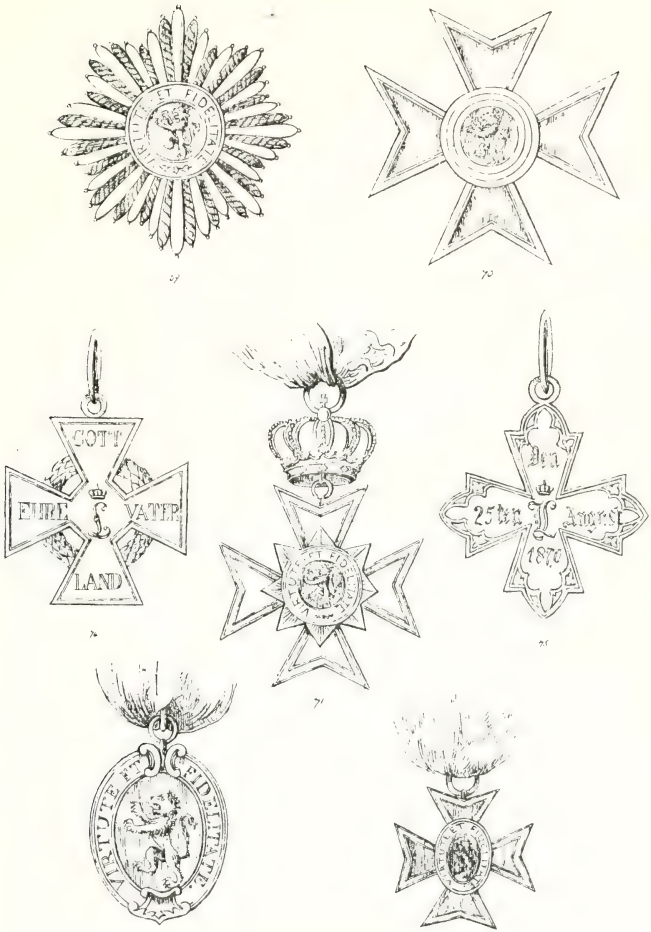
The Order is only of one class, and its members have a preference in promotion.

BADGE.—A gilt bronze, slight variation of the cross *pattée*, with a laurel wreath connecting in the angles, its limbs, on which are distributed the words, "*Gott, Ehre, Vaterland,*" and in the centre the crowned cipher L. The reverse is the same, except as regards the distributed inscription, which is, "Den—12 Sep—tember—1870."—XII. 74.

MOTTO.—"*Gott, Ehre, Vaterland.*"

RIBBON.—Light blue, with deep scarlet borders.

HESSE.



69. Star; 70. Civil Star; 71, 72, 73. Badges, of the Golden Lion.
74. Badge of Military Merit. 75. Badge of Military Sanitary Cross.

GERMANY.

HESSE.

Order of the Golden Lion.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LION, originally instituted, on the 14th August 1770, by the Landgrave Frederick II., received its Statutes from the Elector Frederick William, 20th August 1851; and, by an agreement with the Emperor of Germany, was revived on the 25th August 1870, by the Grand Duke Louis III.

It is of one class, called "Knights of the Golden Lion" [41 in number], who take precedence after the Grand Crosses of the Louis Order, and of the Order of Philippe le Bon. It was modified, 6th June 1876. Besides the Grand Master, there are six principal officers of the Order.

After his ascription or installation, the Knight must send to the Chancellor of the Order his coat of arms, emblazoned on parchment, and signed *propria manu*; also the same, on an azure ground, on a copper plate. In the former, the Knight's age and titles must be given for registration. The decoration may be added to his arms.

*

BADGE.—Within an open oval golden fillet, a lion rampant *or*, encircled by the device, "*Virtute et Fidelitate.*" Reverse: "*Fredericus II., D. G. G. Hassiæ Landgravius Instituit* 1770." Worn from r. sh. at l. h. XII. 72, 73. Commanders of the First Class wear round the neck, surmounted by a golden crown, on a white enamel Maltese Cross, an inner red enamel similar cross, both gold-edged; on a white plain enamel star of eight points, a red gold-edged enamel fillet, inscribed with the motto of the Order encircling, on a field *azure*, a lion rampant *or*. On the reverse of azure centre, the cipher V et F.—XII. 71; a variety, 73.

STAR.—Silver, of eight groups of rays. In the centre a circular escutcheon, *azure*, charged with the Lion of Hesse, within a crimson fillet, inscribed with the motto.—XII. 69; Civil Star, XII. 70.

COLLAR.—In the printed Statutes is described a golden collar of lions *passant*, linked by plaques charged with the Ducal cipher F. L.

MOTTO.—"*Virtute et Fidelitate.*"

RIBBON.—Crimson.

GERMANY.

HESSE.

Order of the Military Sanitary Cross.

THE ORDER OF THE MILITARY SANITARY CROSS, instituted by the Grand Duke Louis III., for the reward of those, irrespective of rank or sex, who succour wounded and sick soldiers, and is of one class only. 25th August 1870.

BADGE.—A gilt-bronze, twelve-pointed variation of the cross *pattée*, on the limbs of which is distributed the legend, "*Für—Pflege—der—Soldaten*, 1870"; and on the reverse (in the centre of which is the Grand Ducal crowned cipher), "Den 25ten August 1870."—XII. 75.

RIBBON.—Deep scarlet, with narrow silver border.

GERMANY.

LIPPE AND SCHAUMBURG LIPPE.

Order of the Cross of Honour.

THE CROSS OF HONOUR was founded, 25th October 1869, and constituted an "Order" by the Princes Woldemar of Lippe, and Adolphus George of Schaumburg Lippe, on 10th September 1877. The badge for the latter House is distinguished by a "Nettle." It is of three classes: Grand Cross, Commander, and Knight or Chevalier.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the golden Princely Crown, a white enameled gold-edged Maltese Cross, and, in the case of Grand Cross, with gold globules at the points. In the centre, the eight-rayed gold star of Schwalenberg and Sternberg; and on the star, on a field *argent*, the Red Rose of Lippe: the whole of the centre of the Cross being encircled by a blue enamel fillet inscribed with the device, "*Für Treue und Verdienst.*" Reverse: on the central circular field the crowned cipher, L. A. The badge of the First Class is surmounted by a gold crown—r. n. The Third Class decoration is in silver.—XIII. 76, 77.

MOTTO.—"*Treue und Verdienst.*"

RIBBON.—Red watered, with gold borders.

GERMANY.

MECKLENBURG.

Order of the Crown of the Wendes.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF THE WENDES was founded by the Grand Dukes Frederick Francis of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and Frederick William of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, 12th May 1864. It is of four classes: Grand Cross, Grand Commander, Commander, and Knight or Chevalier. The First Class is subdivided, the higher having the peculiar distinction of the Crown of the Wendes in bronze, instead of gold, on its insignia. The Grand Cross has the style of "Excellency." The number of ordinary members being limited, ninety-six are apportioned to Schwerin, and thirty-two to Strelitz, the former having the motto on the badge, "*Per aspera ad astra*," while the latter have "*Avito viret honore*." The decoration, in the highest class, is conferred on ladies of exalted rank, who wear it in diamonds, *en écharpe*, on the left breast.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the Grand Ducal double cipher, crowned, and suspended by two chains from the Crown of the Wendes (which forms the central link of the

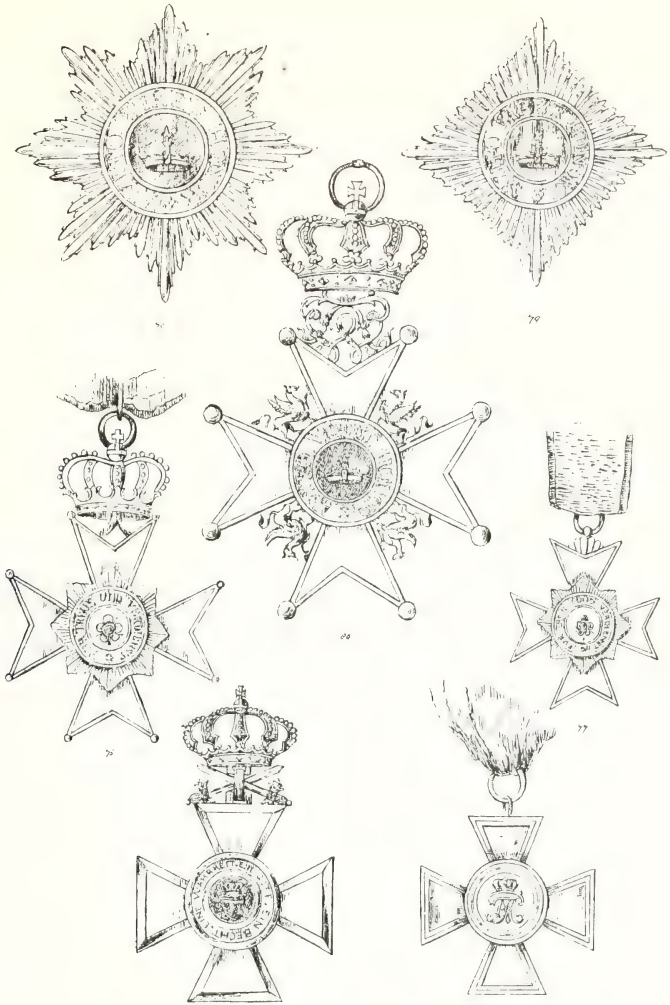
collar), in gold, an eight-pointed or Maltese white enameled Cross, with globules at the points, and a griffin in each angle, gold. On a blue enameled circular field in the centre, within a gold-edged red enameled fillet, inscribed, according to the branch of Schwerin or Strelitz, "*Per aspera ad astra*," or "*Acito eiret honore*," the Crown of the Wendes in gold, with the exception before mentioned. Reverse: the Grand Ducal cipher is substituted for the Vandal Crown. The cipher above the cross, is peculiar to the First Class, and, for *military* members, cross-swords are added.—XIII. 80.

COLLAR.—Golden, composed of the double Grand Ducal cipher, alternating with griffins *passant*, and the Crown of the Wendes.

STAR.—Silver, radiating, of eight principal points for Grand Cross, and of four for Grand Commander. The centre is a reproduction of the centre of the badge.—XIII. 78; another, 79.

MOTTOES.—"*Per aspera ad astra*," and "*Acito eiret honore*."

RIBBON.—Red, with yellow stripes and blue border.



76. Grand Cross Badge; 77. Badge, of the Cross of Honour.
78, 79. Stars; 80. Badge, of the Crown of the Wendes. 81. Badge of Military Merit.
82. Badge of Peter Frederick Louis.

GERMANY.

MECKLENBURG.

Order of the Cross of Military Merit.

THE ORDER OF THE CROSS OF MILITARY MERIT was instituted by the Grand Duke Paul Frederick, on the 30th April 1814. It has four classes, thus distinguished: (1) Cross of silver, with escutcheon of gold; (2) Crown entirely of silver; (3) Cross of copper, escutcheon of silver; (4) Cross of copper. Given for "twenty-five years' active service," &c.

BADGE.—A plain gold Cross *pattée*, and, on a central circular gold plaque, the Ducal Cipher and Crown. Reverse: "XXV."—XIII. 81.

RIBBON.—Crimson, with blue and yellow edges, embroidered in yellow, with the G. D. cipher.

GERMANY.

OLDENBURG.

Order of Merit and of the Ducal House of Peter Frederick Louis.

THE ORDER OF MERIT, AND OF THE DUCAL HOUSE OF PETER FREDERICK LOUIS, was founded, 27th November 1838, by Duke Paul Frederick, in memory of his father, who had intended to institute it, as a reward open to foreigners and subjects alike, distinguished in science, art, and domestic virtues.

The Grand Duke is Grand Master. It consists of Capitulars, and Honorary Members, of equal rank, and is divided into four classes: Knights Grand Cross, Grand Commanders, Commanders, and Knights Small Cross. The last is open to military distinction. The number of honorary members is limited to four in each of the two higher classes, and to eight and sixteen, respectively, in the lower. Pensions are conferred in the Order.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a variety of the Cross *pattée*, enameled white, with gold border. The four limbs are inscribed with the dates distributed, "17 Jan. 1755, 6 July 1785, 21 Mai 1829, and 21 Mai 1838." In the centre, enameled white with a gold border, the Ducal Arms, mantled and crowned. First Class, by ribbon from r. s. to l. s.; Second and Third Class, round neck; Fourth Class, at button-hole. Capitulars wear a special decoration, viz. round the neck a medal encircled by an oak wreath: First Class, gold with crown; Second Class, silver with crown; Third Class, gold without crown; Fourth Class, silver without crown. The Chapter is held annually, on the 17th January.—XIII. 82 is the reverse, *vide* Schulze.

STAR.—Of eight principal radiating points. In the centre, on an azure field, within a circular red fillet, and inscribed "*Ein Gott, ein Recht, eine Wahrheit.*" Worn on left breast by First and Second Class.

MOTTO.—"*Ein Gott, ein Recht, eine Wahrheit.*"

RIBBON.—Blue with red stripe at borders.

FESTIVAL.—17th January.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of the Black Eagle.

THE ORDER OF THE BLACK EAGLE was instituted by the Elector of Brandenburg, on the 17th January 1701, the day of his Coronation as Frederick (I.), King of Prussia. The number of Knights, exclusive of Princes of the Blood Royal, is limited, by the original Statutes, to thirty, not under the age of thirty, and who can prove a noble lineage, on both sides, of four generations. Only foreign Princes and Knights of St. John are permitted to wear any other Order along with this; and there is a restriction on other Knights travelling without giving previous intimation to the Grand Master.

The Grand Mastership is vested in the Sovereign; and election is by the Knights themselves, with the King's consent.

The Statutes have been, from time to time, modified. The Chapter of the Order is held twice a year, namely, on the 18th January, and 12th July.

BADGE.—A dark blue enameled Maltese Cross, with a black eagle displayed in each angle. On a central circular gold plaque the Royal cipher, F. R., surrounded by a fillet *argent*, inscribed in chief, "*Suum Cuique*," and in base two green laurel-branches.—XIV. 84.

COLLAR.—Gold. Alternately, the black eagle and Royal cipher, in enamel. Worn by G. C. from r. sh. to l. s.—XIV. 85.

STAR.—On left breast, a silver radiating star of eight principal points, charged in the centre on a field *or* encircled by a fillet *argent*, inscribed in chief, "*Suum Cuique*"; and in base two green laurel-branches—a crowned eagle displayed *sable*, with a thunderbolt in one talon, and in the other a wreath.—XIV. 83.

HABIT.—Blue velvet surcoat. Flesh-coloured mantle, lined with azure watered silk. Black hat and white plumes.

MOTTO.—"*Suum Cuique.*"

RIBBON.—Orange, watered.

FESTIVAL.—18th January. *Vide* Notes—"Ordenfest."

GERMANY.

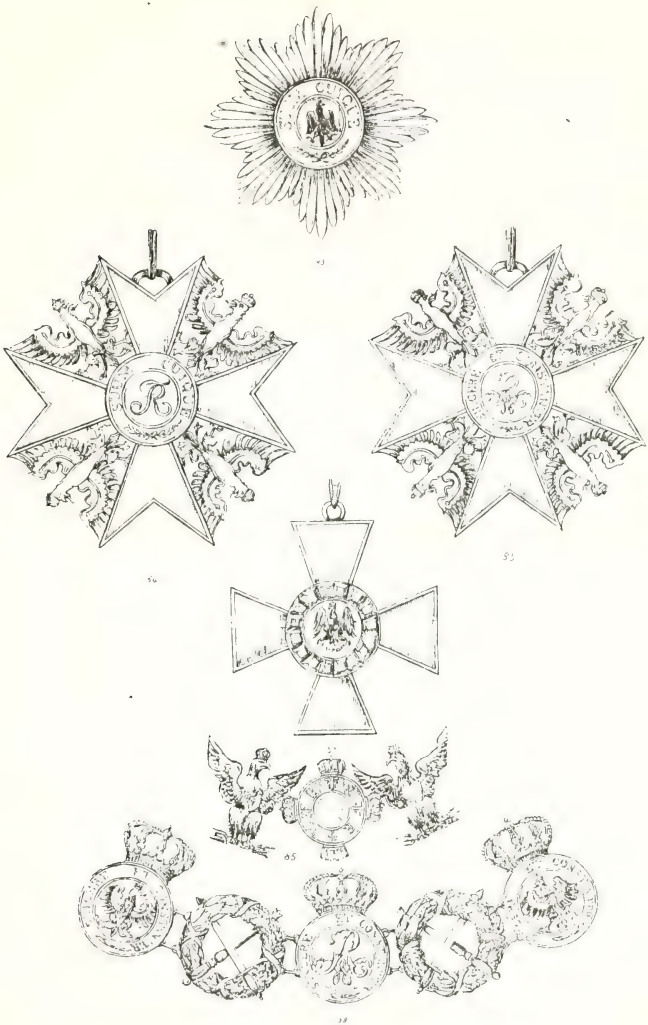
PRUSSIA.

Order of the Red Eagle.

THE ORDER OF THE RED EAGLE is second in rank. The original Order, founded in 1705, by George William, Hereditary Prince of Anspach, as "L'Ordre de la Sincérité," was, on the 13th July 1734, transformed into that of the Brandenburg Red Eagle, by the Margrave George Frederick Charles. It consisted of thirty Knights who could prove, through both parents, a noble descent of eight generations. In 1759, a "Grand Cross" Class was added, and, in 1777, the members were increased to seventy. The Knights have the title of "Excellency." In 1791, Frederick William II. raised the Order to the Second Rank, and altered the insignia.

All the Knights of the Black Eagle were received into the new Order; and now only those decorated with the Red Eagle are eligible to enter the former Order. In 1810, two additional classes were added. On the 18th

PRUSSIA.



83. Star; 84. Badge; 85. Collar, of the Black Eagle.
86, 87. Badges; 88. Collar, of the Red Eagle.

January 1830 the Second Class was sub-divided. By the same decree, and by another of the 22nd January 1832, other minor alterations were made.

BADGE.—Formerly a white enameled Cross *pattée*, and on a circular central plaque of the same, gold-edged, the red Brandenburg Eagle grasping a golden wreath, and royally crowned.—XIV. 87. Reverse: the monogram F. W. R. The Third Class, when advanced to the Second, adopts three gold oak-leaves on the ring of the cross, and the higher section of the Second Class has them also, on a star of four principal points. L. s. at r. s. The form has been recently altered, as shown in XIV. 86.

COLLAR.—The Royal cipher, W. R., within a crowned blue enamel fillet inscribed with the motto of the Order, alternating with a similarly crowned fillet, but with the red eagle instead of cipher. Between these links, is a garland of oak and laurel, bound with ribbon, on which are crossed, a sceptre and sword.—XIV. 88.

STAR.—Silver, radiating, of eight principal points. In the centre, encircled by a white fillet in chief, the motto, "*Sincere et Constanter*," and two green laurel-branches in base. On a golden field, the crowned red eagle displayed, grasping a golden wreath.

MOTTO.—"*Sincere et Constanter.*"

RIBBON.—White, with two orange stripes.

FESTIVAL.—January. *Vide* Notes—"Ordenfest."

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of the Crown.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN, in commemoration of his Coronation Day, was instituted by the Emperor William, when King of Prussia, October 18th, 1861, as a reward for merit in peace, and, in war, for meritorious service in presence of the enemy. It is of four classes. It ranks equal with the Order of the Red Eagle, and is not set aside by any other decoration. When worn with the Red Eagle, the Star of the First and Second Class of each, the last conferred is placed above the first, but the broad ribbon of the latter is worn under the coat. When worn with the Order of the Black Eagle, the Star of the First Class of the Crown is worn under the Star of the former.

BADGE.—A golden white enameled Cross with broad ends, gold-edged. On the cross is a medallion, having on the obverse, on a golden field, the Royal Crown encircled by a blue enamel fillet, inscribed in German characters with the device, "*Gott mit Uns.*" Reverse: on a gold field, the Royal cipher crowned, and

on the blue fillet the date of the foundation of the Order. Knights Grand Cross wear it by a broad ribbon from r. sh. at l. h.; Commanders First Class round the neck; and Second Class the same. The Third and Fourth Classes wear it at the button-hole. The Fourth Class has the medallion in enamel, and the cross is gilt.—XV. 90.

STAR.—Silver, of eight principal rays, charged in the centre with the medallion. For the Second Class it is of four principal rays. Both wear it on the left breast. The other classes do not wear it.—XV. 89, 91.

RIBBON.—Dark blue, watered.

MOTTO.—"*Gott mit Uns.*"

FESTIVAL.—*Vide* Notes—"Ordenfest."

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of Military Merit.

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT. Prince Charles Emil founded, in 1665, the "Order of Generosity," and conferred the Grand Mastership on his brother, and the Elector Frederick III. But the Order only came into use in 1685. King Frederick II., on his accession to the throne in 1740, converted the Order into one "for Merit." There was then only one class, both Civil and Military. In 1810, the Order was made strictly Military. In 1813, the special distinction of three oak-leaves was added. In 1819, there were 2,460 members. By decree, 31st May 1840, the Order again embraced Civil Merit, and a new class was created, limited to thirty members of German extraction. [*Vide* Order of Civil Merit.]

There are three annual days of nomination to the Order, namely, the accession or birthday of the Sovereign, or the anniversary of the death of Frederick II.

BADGE.—A gold-edged azure enameled Maltese Cross. (Wahlen says with globules at the points, and in each angle a golden eagle displayed.) On the upper limb of the cross the cipher F., and distributed on the others, "*Pour le Mérite.*"—XV. 92. (Wahlen gives, in addition, on a central circular plaque *or*, bordered red, the Prussian Eagle; and on the reverse, two letters F *addorsed*, within an azure fillet, "*Pour le Mérite.*") The original motto, altered by Frederick II., was "*Générosité.*" (At the four points, on the circumference of the fillet, Wahlen gives four golden crowns.)

MOTTO.—"*Pour le Mérite.*"

RIBBON.—Black, with a white stripe at the borders.

FESTIVAL.—Three days, "Nomination," "Accession," "Birthday," or "Death of Frederick II."

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM. The Grand Prior of Germany, in 1319, detached himself from the other languages, and declared himself the independent head of his own sixty-seven Commanderies. In 1546 his successors were declared to be German Princes of the Empire and Sovereigns of their Principality, with a seat and a vote in the Council of the Diet, under the protection of Austria. These rights were recognised at the Diet of 1803; but, by the Treaty of Presburg, the Order was abolished in Germany, but still continued within the Austrian Empire.

In 1382, the Grand Master of the Commandery of Brandenburg submitted to the principle of "Election," with confirmation by the Grand Prior of Germany, and this was maintained until the Reformation, when the then Elector of Brandenburg declared himself "*Summus patronus et protector ordinis.*" At the Peace of Westphalia, the Order paid a composition for its enfranchisement from

the Order of Malta, but, subsequently, voluntarily reunited itself to the latter under the Bailiff, Prince Ferdinand, brother of Frederick II.

The Commander had the rank of First Prelate of the State, while the Knights were to be both German and Protestant, and to be able to prove noble lineage to the extent of *seize quartiers*.

On the 30th October 1810, the Commandery of Brandenburg was abolished, and its estates escheated to the Crown.

But Frederick William III., in 1812, founded a new "Royal and Protestant Order of St. John," into which the Knights of the abolished Order were received.

On the 15th October 1852, Frederick William IV. gave the Order a new Constitution, whereupon the old Commandery of Brandenburg was nominally restored, but without its estates. This restoration has given rise to much discussion, which, however, has little bearing on the simple facts. The Order underwent further modifications on the 24th February 1874.

BADGE.—A white enamelled gold-edged Maltese Cross; in the angles, the Crowned Eagle of Prussia, enameled *sable*. Worn round the neck.—XV. 93.

HABIT.—Modern scarlet uniform, with white facings and white trousers; on the left breast, the Cross in silver.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of Civil Merit.

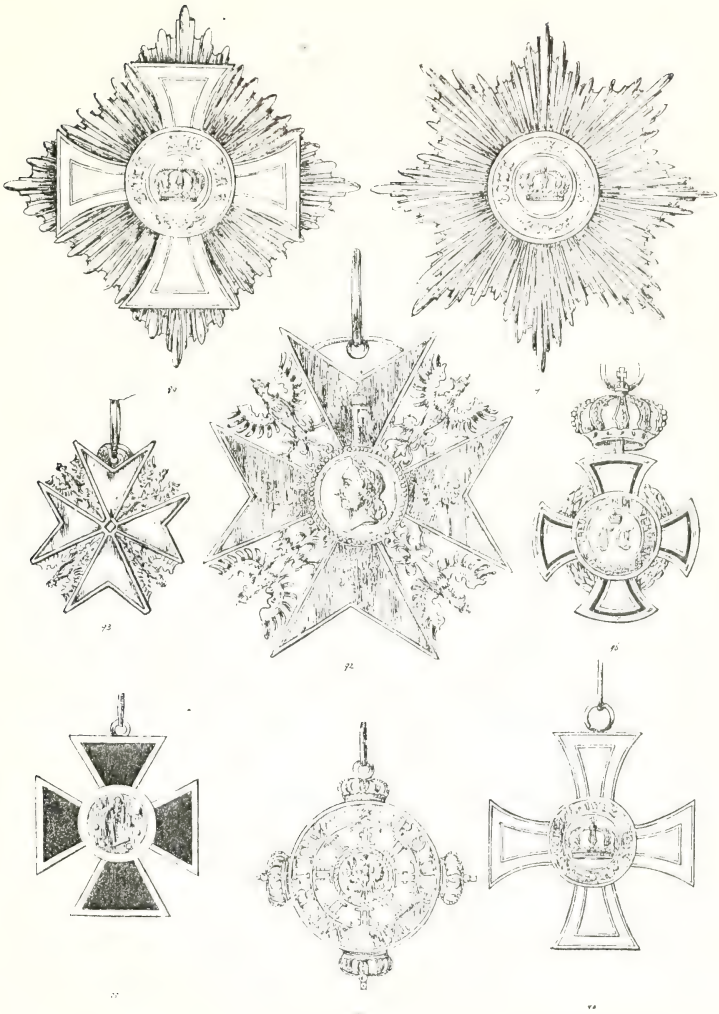
THE ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT IN ARTS AND SCIENCES was created, in honour of the memory of Frederick II., on the 102nd anniversary of his accession to the Throne, by Frederick William IV., and is composed of thirty Knights. The Sovereign alone confers the Order.

BADGE.—On a white enameled field, the Prussian Eagle in gold, encircled by a fillet of the same, inscribed in gold, with four double ciphers F. *addorsed*, in gold capitals, and between them the Roman number II., and encircled by another and broad azure fillet, inscribed in gold capitals "*Pour le Mérite*," and with four golden crowns projecting from the circumference, cross-wise.—XV. 94.

MOTTO.—"*Pour le Mérite.*"

RIBBON.—White, with two black stripes at the borders.

PRUSSIA.



89, 91. Stars; 90. Badge, of the Crown. 92. Badge of Military Merit.
93. Badge of St. John of Jerusalem.
94. Badge of Civil Merit. 95. Badge of Louisa. 96. Badge of Hohenzollern.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of Louisa.

THE ORDER OF LOUISA, was founded, 3rd August 1815, for Womens' Services in War, by Frederick William III. It is limited to one hundred Prussians by birth, or naturalization, and has a Chapter of four Ladies, under the Presidency of the Queen Consort.

BADGE.—A small gold-edged Cross *pattee*, enameled black. Encircled by a wreath of stars, on an azure circular centre, the cipher of Queen Louisa. Reverse: "1813–1811." Worn on the left breast.—XV. 95.

RIBBON.—White watered, with two black stripes.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.

Order of the House of Hohenzollern.

THE Royal ORDER OF THE HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN, founded 13th January 1851, by the Princes of Hohenzollern, was incorporated with the Prussian Orders, 23rd August 1851. It is now subdivided into the Order of the Royal House of Prussia, and the Order of the Princely House of Hohenzollern. The original Order, as its motto imports, was founded to commemorate the expansion of Prussia. The Presidency of the Chapter is vested in the Crown. It is of three classes—Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Chevaliers—in sub-divisions, Civil, and Military.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal Crown, a gold slightly-curved Cross *pattée*, enameled white, within a black gold-edged enameled border. On a central circular plaque, encircled by an azure fillet inscribed "*Vom Fels zum Meer*," the Prussian Eagle charged on the breast with the arms of the House of Hohenzollern in enamels. Reverse: on the fillet, the date 18th January 1851; in

the angles of the cross, an oak and laurel wreath; on white enamel plaque the Royal cipher.

The same Order, in the form of the Black Eagle, enameled, is conferred for Civil Merit. The eagle's head is encircled with blue fillet bearing the motto.—XV. 96.

COLLAR.—Of silver; alternately the arms of Hohenzollern, Prussian Eagle, Nuremburg arms, and the Electoral sceptre.

RIBBON.—Black watered.

MOTTO.—"*Vom Fels zum Meer.*"

RIBBON.—Watered white, with three black stripes.

FESTIVAL.—(*Vide* Notes—"Ordenfest.")

ORDER OF THE SWAN.

This Order, dormant for about 300 years, flourished up to the beginning of the sixteenth century. It was instituted in 1440, and revived in 1843. It is not given for merit or distinction, but as a rare act of personal favour to crowned heads and other magnates. It was a "Society" rather than an "Order," and is practically extinct. A representation of it may be seen in Wahlen's work.

THE IRON CROSS.

"The Iron Cross," being a "Decoration of Honour," and not an "Order," does not come within the scope of the present work, but will be described in "General Notes" farther on.

GERMANY.

REUSS.

(BOTH PRINCIPALITIES.)

The Civil Order of the Cross of Honour.

THE CROSS OF HONOUR of Reuss was instituted, 20th October 1857, by Prince Henry LXVII. "of the younger line, and by the reigning Prince Reuss, of the elder branch, Count and Lord of Plauen," &c., to reward those "Statesmen, Ministers," &c. who had served at Court for many years.*

The Order is of two classes, distinguished, respectively, by a gold, and silver badge, similar to the decoration then existing for "twenty-five years' military service"; but now, "with the sword to mark the difference on one side of the badge of both classes."

In the Statutes it is further stated, that the Cross will be given also to "Financiers who have not only performed their duties faithfully for many years

* *Statutes.*

without making any claim, but, especially, for their attachment to the Princely House." The Order is also conferred upon those employed in the Church, public schools, and Civil Service in general.

The First Class is only given to those who hold high office at Court, or in a public capacity; and both classes are bestowed by the National Council. The Crosses are returned, on the decease of the decorated, to the head of the Order. Dishonourable conduct forfeits the right to wear the Cross.

On the 24th May 1869, the following regulations were published:—"We, Henry the XIV. by God's Grace, of the younger line of Prince Reuss, Count and Lord of Plauen," &c. "regarding the Crosses of Honour which were instituted, 20th October 1857, and 1st January 1858, for the civil service of our Court alone," and which "shall now be extended to subjects of other States. This new Order is to consist of three classes: the First Class to wear the cross round the neck, and the others at the button-hole, or on the left breast. The decoration is to be conferred by the National Council of State under the Order of the Minister." A description of the badge, &c. follows.

BADGE.—First Class, white enameled gold-edged Maltese Cross, with burnished gold rays issuing from the inner angles; and, for the other classes, silver, with bright silver rays. On a circular centre, the arms of the Princely House, surmounted by a crown; and on the obverse, on a black enameled ground, the Princely cipher H, crowned. Cross-swords distinguish the Military Knights.—XVI. 97 represents the original Military Cross only.

MOTTO.—"*Für Treue Dienste.*"

RIBBON.—Amaranthine purple.

GERMANY.

SAXE GOTHA AND ALTENBURG.

Order of Saxe Ernest.

THE Family Order of Saxe Ernest, attributed to Frederick I., Duke of Saxe Gotha and Altenburg (1691), by whom it was named "The Order of German Integrity," was instituted, in 1825, by Dukes Frederick, Ernest, and Freund, of the Saxe Duchies, in memory of the extinct line of Saxe Coburg Altenburg, and of Ernest the Pious. It has four classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders (First and Second Class), and Knights. The Princes of the Ducal line are born Knights Grand Cross. The Order is for the reward of high Ducal functionaries; and, if a commoner receive the decoration, he acquires the privileges of hereditary nobility. The qualifications are, chiefly, administrative and executive services. The three reigning Dukes triennially, in rotation, superintend the Order, and each nominates one third of the members. There are decorations and medals of honour attached to the Order.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden crown, a white enameled Maltese Cross, with gold edges and globules at the points, and in the angles of the cross a golden lion *passant guardant.* Within a circular gold enameled blue fillet, inscribed "*Fideliter et Constanter,*" a golden plaque, charged with the bust of Ernest the Pious. Reverse: within a similar fillet, inscribed, "25th December 1833." Both fillets are surrounded by a green enameled oak-wreath, which is omitted in the decoration for foreigners. The upper limb of the cross has the cipher of the Duke who confers the decoration. The Military badge has cross-swords in the angles of the cross, while a laurel-wreath distinguishes the Civil decoration. Worn at l. s. from r. s.—XVI. 99.

STAR.—Four radiating points of gold and four of silver. In the centre a green rue crown on a golden field, enclosing the cross, as in the badge, within a similar fillet, but without the crown and lions. This is restricted to G. C.—XVI. 98.

MOTTO.—"*Fideliter et Constanter.*"

RIBBON.—Red watered, with a green stripe near the borders.

GERMANY.

SAXE WEIMAR EISENACH.

Order of the White Falcon.

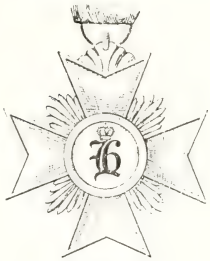
THE ORDER OF THE WHITE FALCON, or, of VIGILANCE, was founded on the 2nd August 1732, for twenty-four exalted personages in the Civil or Military Service, by Ernest Augustus, Duke of Saxe Weimar, Generalissimo of the Imperial Cavalry, and was so named for the reason that, "as the founder looked to the Imperial Eagle, so do the members look to His Majesty [the Emperor], as falcons follow in the flight of eagles."

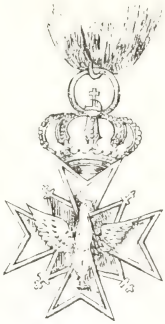
The Grand Duke Charles Augustus, on the 18th August 1815, remodelled the Order, and divided it into three classes: Twelve Knights Grand Cross, twenty-five Commanders, and fifty Knights. The reigning Sovereign is Grand Master.

On the 16th February 1840, some slight modifications were introduced.

BADGE.—Originally enriched with four diamonds, and suspended by a [illegible] with [illegible]

REUSS, SAXE GOTHA, AND SAXE WEIMAR.





97. Badge of the Cross of Honour. 98. Star; 99. Badge, of Saxe Ernest.
100. Star; 101. Badge; 102. Collar, of the White Falcon.

by a golden Royal Crown and a gold-edged green Maltese Cross, a red enameled four-pointed and gold-edged Star, with golden embellished points, charged with a White Falcon displayed, armed and membered *or*, its wings, head, and tail resting on the cross. Reverse: a similar cross and star enameled respectively white and green; on a circular central blue enameled plaque, within a gold laurel-wreath, an armature surmounted by a golden crown, the legend "*Vigilando ascendimus.*" Worn by G. C. at l. s. from r. sh.—XVI. 101.

COLLAR.—Gold. Alternate falcons *volant*, and the monogram C. A.—XVI. 102

STAR.—On a silver radiating star of eight principal points, a gold-edged green enameled Maltese Cross; and within a blue gold-edged fillet, bearing the legend, a central gold plaque, the falcon in a "glory." Worn by G. C. l. br., but by the next class without the cross, and with only four clusters of rays.—XVI. 100.

MOTTO.—"*Vigilando ascendimus.*"

RIBBON.—Red watered.

GERMANY.

SAXONY.

Order of the Rue Crown.

THE ORDER OF THE RUE CROWN was founded, 20th July 1807, at the suggestion of Napoleon, who had just elevated Saxony into a kingdom, by King Frederick Augustus. The original decoration bore an image of the Emperor of the French. The founder constituted himself Grand Master, and decreed his sons and nephews to be born Knights of the Order. It is of one class.

BADGE.—A green enamel Maltese Cross, with white border and gold edge. The rue crown, in green and gold in the angles of the cross, and on a central white enamel plaque the Royal Cipher and Crown, within a circlet of green rue. Reverse of the plaque: "*Providentiæ Memor*" is substituted for cipher and crown.—XVII. 104.

STAR.—Silver, radiating, of eight principal points. The plaque of the reverse in the centre, the device being on gold.—XVII. 103.

MOTTO.—"*Providentiæ Memor.*"

RIBBON.—Green.

GERMANY.

SAXONY.

Order of Merit of Albert the Valorous.

THE ORDER OF ALBERT, for General Merit, in Science, Art, and Civil Virtue, instituted in memory of founder of the Albertine line—and Duke Albert, "the Conqueror"—by John, King of Saxony, in 1850.

It had five classes: Grand Cross, Commander of First and Second Class, and Small Cross.

On the 31st December 1850, the name of "Small Cross" was abolished, and the Fifth Class altered to a Cross of Honour. On the 20th March 1861, the latter was divided into two classes. The Order was renovated by Albert, King of Saxony, in 1876. Members of the Order are permitted to add its insignia to their own armorial bearings.

BADGE.—On a golden white enameled expanding Cross (a variation of cross *pattée*) a central circular field enameled white, bearing the effigy of Duke Albert in gold

within a blue enameled fillet, inscribed "*Albertus Animosus.*" Reverse: the Arms of Saxony within a circular blue enamel fillet, bearing, in figures, the year of the foundation of the Order, "1850," and again encircled by an enameled green oak-wreath encroaching on the cross. In the two first classes the badge is the same, but in the other the crown is omitted. It is worn by Grand Cross from r. s. to l. h.—XVII. 105.

STAR.—For the two first classes, a reproduction of the badge, on an eight-pointed silver star.

RIBBON.—Green watered, with two white stripes.

GERMANY.

SAXONY.

Order of St. Henry.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF ST. HENRY, for Merit in the Battle-field, was founded, 7th October 1739, by Augustus III., King of Poland, and Elector of Saxony. It then consisted of only one class, and the badge was a red enamel cross, with the Polish White Eagle in the re-entering angles, and the effigy of St. Henry in the centre, suspended from a dark red ribbon with white borders.

On the 4th September 1768, Prince Xavier, Administrator of the Electorate, divided the Order into three classes, and entirely altered the insignia. On the 23rd December 1829, King Anthony published amended Statutes, by which a Second Class Commander was added. The Order was ordained in future to bear the name of the Saxon Emperor, St. Henry. Its Grand Mastership was vested in the Crown of Saxony, and its four classes were established: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders First and Second Class, and Knights or Chevaliers. These classes are restricted to superior officers;

but, on the 17th March 1796, a Fifth Class was attached to the Order, for subaltern officers and inferior grades.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a gold Maltese Cross with white enamel borders and gold edges. Between the angles of the cross the rue crown, and on a golden central plaque the effigy of St. Henry enameled in royal panoply and encircled by a blue fillet inscribed "Frid. Aug. D. G. Rex. Sax. Instauravit." Reverse: the Crown of Saxony in gold, with the device, "*Virtuti in bello.*"—XVII. 107.

STAR.—Gold, of eight principal points. The plaque of the badge in the centre, with the device "*Virtuti in bello*" on the fillet.—XVII. 106.

MOTTO.—"*Virtuti in bello.*"

RIBBON.—Light blue watered, with citron-yellow borders.

GERMANY.

SAXONY.

Order of Civil Merit.

THE ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT was founded, 7th June 1815, by King Frederick Augustus, on his restoration to the throne. By decree of the 24th September 1849, the Order was extended to Military Merit. It has five classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders First and Second Class, Knights First and Second Class. On the 18th March 1858, 29th October 1866, 9th December 1870, and 31st January 1876 the Statutes underwent some minor modifications.

BADGE.—A gold-edged white enamel Maltese Cross, with the rue crown in the angles, in gold. On a white central plaque, the Arms of Saxony within the legend, "Fried. Aug. K. V. Sachsen D. 7 Juni 1815." Reverse: encircled by a green oak-wreath, the device "*Für Verdienst und Treue*" on a white field. R. s. to l. s.—XVII. 109.

STAR.—Silver, radiating, of six principal points, charged with the plaque of the reverse. —XVII. 108.

MOTTO.—"*Für Verdienst und Treue.*"

RIBBON.—White watered, with green stripe at borders.

FESTIVAL.—June 7th, or date of foundation.

GERMANY.

SAXONY.

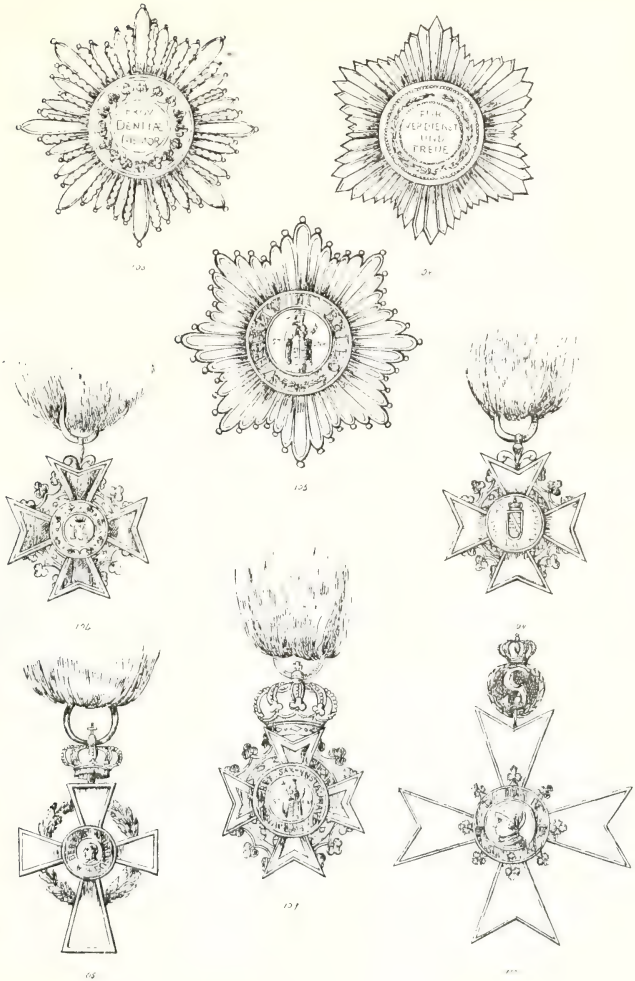
Order of Sidonia.

THE ORDER OF SIDONIA, for Ladies, was founded, 13th December 1870, by King John, in memory of the Duchess Sidonia, Great Mother of the Albertine line, as a reward for services during war.

BADGE.—An eight-pointed white enameled golden-edged cross, the attachment (for ribbon) being a crown charged with the letter S. A central circular field enameled *argent*, garnished with eight gold rue leaves, charged with the effigy of the Duchess Sidonia in gold, and surrounded by a dark blue enamel fillet inscribed "Sidonia." Reverse: on a field *argent*, the escutcheon of Saxony, and beneath, on a dark blue escrol, the date of the foundation of the Order. The badge is worn on a scarf of watered violet ribbon, with two white and green stripes.—XVII. 110.

RIBBON.—Watered violet, with two white and green stripes.

SAXONY.



103. Star; 104. Badge, of the Rue Crown. 105. Badge of Albert the Valorous.
106. Star; 107. Badge, of St. Henry.
108. Star; 109. Badge, of Civil Merit. 110. Badge of Sidonia.

GERMANY.

SCHWARZBURG, RUDOLSTADT, AND SONDERHAUSEN.

Order of the Cross of Honour.

THE CROSS OF HONOUR OF SCHWARZBURG, RUDOLSTADT, AND SONDERHAUSEN was instituted, 20th May 1853, by Prince Frederick Gunter, and received new Statutes, 28th May, and 9th June 1857. It is of three classes.

BADGE.—An eight-pointed cross of white enamel, bordered gold, in the centre of which is a circular azure enamel gold-bordered shield, charged with the Crowned Lion of Schwarzburg *or*. Reverse: on a similar shield is the crowned cipher F. G., and for Sonderhausen G. F. C. For the Third Class the cross is of silver, with the same blue enamel central shield. The decoration is worn by the First Class round the neck, and by the other classes at the button-hole, or on the left breast by a ribbon.—XVIII. 111.

RIBBON.—Blue and yellow striped, watered.

GERMANY.

WALDECK.

Order of the Cross of Civil and Military Merit.

THE CROSS OF CIVIL AND MILITARY MERIT OF WALDECK is of three classes, and was instituted as follows :—

The First Class, instituted 3rd May 1861, by H.S.H. Prince Victor of Waldeck and Pyrmont. The Second Class, as the Military Cross for officers of twenty-five years' faithful military service, &c., first conferred by Prince George Victor of Waldeck and Pyrmont, 14th January 1854, and finally established 3rd May 1861. The Third Class was instituted 26th September 1878. Its decoration is similar to that of the First and Second Classes, and only differs in its smaller size. A golden oak-leaf attachment to the ribbon (which is worn round the neck) distinguishes the First Class (XVIII. 112). The badge of the Third Class is in silver. The cross for distinguished service, for under-officers and soldiers, is worn on the left breast.

BADGE.—A white enamel gold-edged Maltese Cross. On a circular red enamel centre, gold-edged, the initials G. V., surmounted by a crown in gold suspended from a double golden oak-leaf (First Class).—XVIII. 112.

RIBBON.—White watered silk, 1½ inches wide, for Second and Third Classes, with borders of the German national colours, black, red, and yellow, the latter being the inner.

GERMANY.

WÜRTEMBERG.

Order of the Crown of Würtemberg.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF WURTEMBERG. In 1702, Duke Frederick Charles of Würtemberg, "Imperial Master of the Chase," founded the Order of "The Golden Eagle," also called "The Chase Horn." It fell shortly afterwards into desuetude, but was renewed, and entirely re-modelled, by Duke Charles Alexander. Frederick I., on his assumption of the Royal title, having already, 6th November 1806, founded an Order of Civil Merit, the two Orders were united, 23rd September 1818, with that of the Crown of Würtemberg, and received new Statutes from King William. It has three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights of unlimited number.

On civilians the Order confers personal nobility and the privilege of Court attendance. Nomination is vested solely in the Crown, to the exclusion of a Regency. Sons of the King receive the Grand Cross at the age of seven years, and other Princes of the Blood Royal, as a rule, at fourteen.

The Order received new Statutes from King Charles, 27th June 1871. The King is Grand Master. There is a Chapter, and the Order is *conferred* without fees.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a white enamel gold-edged Maltese Cross, with four golden leopard-lions *passant guardant* crowned, in the angles. Within a red enamel fillet inscribed "*Furchtlos und treu*," a central white enamel field charged with the Royal Cipher and Crown. Reverse: on a field *argent*, a Royal Crown, in gold, substituted for the crowned cipher. R. sh. to l. s. Reigning Princes have for the field, *sable*, and for the crimson, a scarlet ribbon with black borders. The Order confers nobility on plebeians.—XVIII. 111.

STAR.—A silver radiating star of eight principal points, with the *reverse* of the badge in the centre.—XVIII. 113.

MOTTO.—"*Furchtlos und treu.*"

RIBBON.—Crimson, with black borders.

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GERMANY

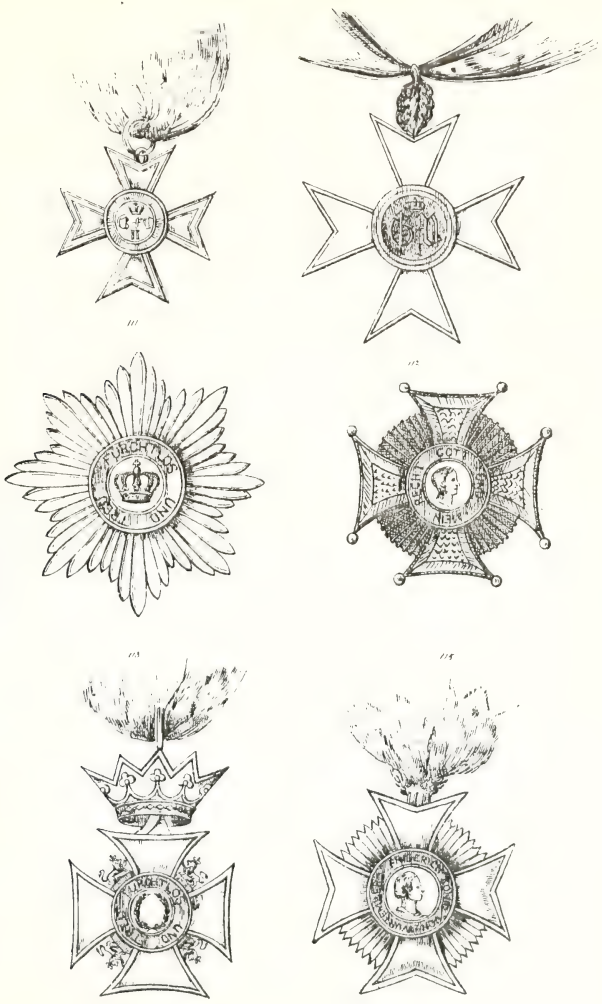
WÜRTEMBERG.

Order of Frederick.

THE ORDER OF FREDERICK. Instituted, 23rd September 1818, by King William, in memory of his Royal father, and extended 3rd January 1856, as a reward for military service. Nomination is vested solely in the Sovereign. The Order confers personal nobility and the privilege of Court attendance, and was originally of only one class; but, by an ordinance of 19th September 1870, it was enlarged to four, namely, Grand Cross, Commanders First and Second Class, and Knights or Chevaliers First and Second Class.

BADGE.—A white enamel gold-edged Maltese Cross, obtusely angled between the points, with golden radiations between the angles, and, on a circular gold centre, the founder's bust in raised gold within a blue fillet inscribed "Friedrich Konig von Wurtemberg." Reverse: on white enamel, "*Dem Verdienste*," within a blue fillet inscribed "*Gott und mein Recht*." The Gr. Cross has the cipher F. on the reverse. R. s. to l. s. XVIII. 116.

SCHWARZBURG, WALDECK, & WURTEMBERG.



111. Badge of the Cross of Honour. 112. Badge of Civil and Military Merit.
113. Star; 114. Badge, of the Crown of Wurtemberg. 115. Star; 116. Badge, of Frederick

STAR.—Four clustered rays of gold and four of silver, bearing in the centre the plaque of the badge, with the King's motto, "*Gott und mein Recht*," on the fillet.—XVIII. 115.

MOTTO.—"*Dem Verdienste.*"

RIBBON.—Royal blue.

WÜRTEMBERG.

Order of Military Merit.

THIS Order* was instituted in 1759, by Duke Charles Eugène. It was renovated in November 1799, and new statutes given 6th November 1806, and confirmed 23rd September 1818. It is divided into three classes: 1st, Grand Cross; 2nd, Commander; 3rd, Chevalier. The two former have an embroidered silver star of eight clusters of rays, with the same centre as that of the badge.

BADGE.—For G. C., a white-enameled gold cross, on a white centre, within a blue fillet with the motto of the Order, a laurel crown. Reverse: the Royal Cipher crowned, in gold, within a similar fillet with motto. Worn r. n. by first and second class; a smaller cross at button-hole by Chevaliers. For first and second class: "*Le bijou est sommé d'une Couronne d'or, dont les fleurons sont surmontés d'autant de rayons.*"—XIX. 118–120.

STAR.—As above.—XIX. 117.

MOTTO.—"*Furchtlos und Treue.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, blue.

* Given, although not officially notified, with the other three Orders.

GERMANY.

WÜRTEMBERG.

Order of Olga.

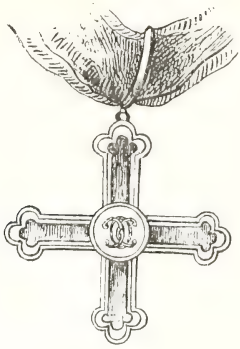
THE ORDER OF OLGA, for Ladies, founded by King Charles X., 27th June 1871, to commemorate the patriotism, during the war, of Olga, his Queen, is bestowed for special service in the field, for both sexes, and has only one class.

BADGE.—A plain dead-silver cross *trèflé*, with an inner cross of red enamel. In the centre, on a dead-silver circular shield, the monogram of the King and Queen in raised gold, within a circle of burnished silver. Reverse: the date 1870-71. The cross is worn at the button-hole; and by ladies, on left breast.—XIX. 119.

RIBBON.—Black watered silk scarf, with crimson border, on the left breast.

WURTEMBERG.

117



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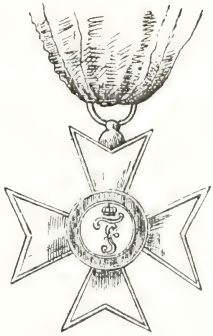

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117. Star; 118, 120. Badges, of Military Merit.
119. Badge of Olga.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Sovereign is Grand Master of all the British Orders of Knighthood.

The Order of the Garter.

PRE-EMINENT amongst the Orders of Chivalry, both as regards veritable antiquity, and splendour, is, unquestionably, the Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Founded by King Edward III., under circumstances which have given rise to much discussion, its principal and unique distinguishing insignia, unlike any other Order, is not the badge, or the collar, but "the Garter" itself. According to Ashmole, who utterly refutes the romantic invention of Polydore Virgil, as to the occasion of the Order, the first design of it was conceived in 1344, in imitation of "the Round Table," with the object of adorning "martial prowess," and it "need not be regarded as improbable, that the Royal Founder may have issued forth his own garter for the signal of a battle that was crowned with success." Be this as it may, the date of the institution of the Order has been ascertained as the 19th January 1334 (18th Edward III.), when it was placed under the protection of "God, the Virgin Mary, St. George of Cappadocia, and St.

Edward the Confessor." The Founder established a perfect equality in the Order, constituted it of one class only, and ordained that the King of England, his heirs and successors for ever, should be "Sovereign, or Superior" of it.

None was to be admitted "unless he be a gentleman of blood, and a knight without reproach." The Knights Companions were to be twenty-six, exclusive of the Sovereign, and were to wear the Mantle and the Garter, and annually, on the eve of St. George, to assemble in St. George's Chapel, Windsor, where each was assigned a stall. The first habit recorded had a hood, and was lined—for the Sovereign, with ermine, while the other Knights had miniver. In many such particulars, the Orders of the Golden Fleece, and of the Collar—subsequently the Annunziata—the two next in order of time and of distinction—resembled their prototype, "the Garter."

Ashmole gives some interesting particulars respecting exceptional occasions of the holding of Chapters of the Order, as, for instance, at Westminster, November 27th, 25 Henry VI.; Brentford, July 11, 24 Henry VI.; The Tower, August 8th, 14 Edward IV.; Star Chamber, May 15th, 19 Edward IV.; Greenwich, July 14, 15 Henry VIII.; Calais, October 27th, 24 Henry VIII.; Hampton Court, January 9th, 32 Henry VIII.; Whitehall and York, September 12th, 16 Charles I., &c.

The Chapter is composed of the Sovereign and six Knights.

The officers of the Order are: the Prelate, the Bishop of Winchester; the Chancellor, the Bishop of Oxford (but originally of Salisbury); Registrar, the Dean of Windsor (in charge of the Register called the Black Book, drawn up in the reign of Henry VIII.); Garter Principal King of Arms;* the Secretary; and Usher of the Black Rod.

* At present, Sir Albert A. Woods, whose popularity, as a distinguished heraldic authority, is widespread.—*Vide* Notes on "Kings of Arms."

The original Knights of the Garter were:—*

Edward III., Sovereign.

Edward, Prince of Wales, The Black Prince.

Henry, Earl of Lancaster and Derby.

Sir Thomas Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick.

Sir John de Greilley, Captal de Buche.

Sir Rulf, Lord Stafford.

Sir William Montacute, Earl of Salisbury.

Sir Roger Mortimer, Earl of March.

Sir John, Lord L'Isle.

Sir Bartholomew Burghersh.

Sir John Beauchamp.

Sir John, Lord Mohun.

Sir Thomas Holland.

Sir John, Lord Grey.

Sir Richard Fitzsimon.

Sir Miles Stapleton.

Sir Thomas Wale.

Sir Hugh Wrottesley.

Sir Nigel Loring.

Sir John Chandos.

Sir James Audley.

Sir Otho Holland.

Sir Henry Eam.

Sir Sanchete Dabuchecourt.

Sir Walter Paveley.

* *Vide* Sir H. Nicholas's *History of the Order of the Garter.*

George III. altered the Constitution of the Order, and, by a statute, promulgated in 1805, it was ordained to consist of the Sovereign, and, with other twenty-five Knights, exclusive of foreigners or strangers, such lineal descendants of King George II. as may be elected, always excepting the Prince of Wales, who is a constituent part of the Order.

Special Statutes have since been proclaimed, for the admission of Sovereigns and Extra Knights. Of these there are now twenty-one.

The Military Knights of Windsor are "Servitors" of the Order; and Sir H. Nicholas mentions Ladies attached to it.

BADGE.—The Garter.—Dark blue velvet edged with gold, bearing the motto, in golden letters, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," with buckle and pendant of chased gold. It is worn on the left leg below the knee.—XX. 121.

The George, or equestrian effigy of St. George encountering the Dragon, in enameled gold.—XX. 124. It is worn attached to the Collar, while the lesser "George," or jewel, is pendent from a dark blue ribbon over the left shoulder at the left side.—XX. 124A.

COLLAR.—Gold, of twenty-six pieces, alternately a double golden knot and a red and white enameled heraldic rose, each within a Garter lettered gold, and enameled *azure*.—XX. 123.

STAR.—Of eight principal silver rays, charged in the centre with the Cross of St. George, encircled by the Garter.—XX. 122.

HABIT.—A mantle of dark blue velvet lined with white taffeta; on the left side the Star embroidered. The hood is of crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta. The surcoat is likewise of crimson velvet lined with white taffeta. Doublet and trunk hose white satin, also white stockings and shoes. The hat is of black velvet, lined with white taffeta; a plume of white ostrich feathers, with a tuft of black herons' feathers in the centre, is attached to the hat by a band of diamonds.

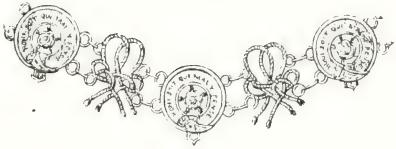
MOTTO.—"*Honi soit qui mal y pense*."

RIBBON.—Garter or Royal blue.

FESTIVAL.—St. George's *Eve*, or Day.

121

122



123

124

124a

121. Badge, (The Garter.) 122. Star; 123. Collar of the Garter.
124. The Great George. 124a. The Lesser George.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SCOTLAND.

Order of the Thistle.

THE Most Ancient ORDER OF THE THISTLE, or of ST. ANDREW, is said to have originated, as the "Order of the Rue," in the year 809, or 810, by Achaius, King of Scots. It has also been attributed to James II. and James V. of Scotland; but, with more accuracy, may be traced to the institution by James V. in 1540, when it consisted of twelve Knights. In the following reign, the Order decayed, and fell into desuetude, until 29th May 1687, when it was renovated by James II. or VII., who assigned to the Knights the Chapel Royal, Holyrood House, Edinburgh. It was remodelled by Queen Anne, 31st December 1703. Later on, King George I. entirely altered its constitution, and gave it new Statutes.

It was, in 1687, stated to be for sixteen noble Scots, with the reservation of two places for English nobles, and one for a Prince of the Royal Family; but, by the Statute of May 1827, the Order is to consist of the Sovereign, and sixteen Knights.

Knights of the Thistle, created 29th May 1687, by James VII. :—James VII., Sovereign, Earl of Perth, Duke of Gordon, Marquis of Athol, Earl of Arran [Hamilton], Earl of Seaforth, Earl of Melfort, Duke of Atholl, Marquis of Annandale, Earl of Dalkeith, Marquis of Lothian, Earl of Orrery, Earl of Mar, Earl of Loudon, Earl of Stair, Earl of Portmore.

The officers of the Order are the Dean, Secretary, Lyon King of Arms (George Burnett, Esq.), and Usher of the Green Rod.

BADGE.—The figure of St. Andrew in enameled gold, his gown green and his surcoat purple, bearing before him the Cross, enameled white. The whole surrounded by golden rays terminating in eight principal points in the form of a glory. The Cross and feet rest upon a mound enameled green.—XXI.* 127.

The Jewel, similar to the Badge, but in the form of an oval medallion, with motto encircling.—XXI.* 127A.

COLLAR.—Golden, enameled, and consisting of a Thistle between its two leaves, alternating with double sprigs of rue in saltire.—XXI.* 126.

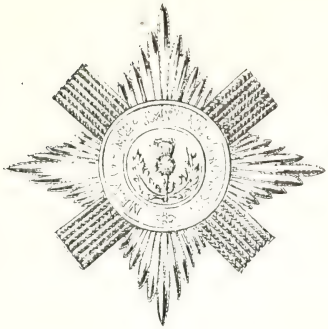
STAR.—A St. Andrew's Cross of silver embroidery, with rays issuing from the angles of the cross. In the centre, encircled by a green fillet inscribed in gold, "*Nemo me impune lacessit,*" on a golden field, the Thistle proper, heightened with gold. It is worn on the left side of the coat or cloak.—XXI.* 125.

HABIT.—Dark green velvet mantle. Surcoat and trunk hose of cloth of silver with green ribbons. Pearl-coloured stockings. White shoes, with garters and strings of green and silver.

MOTTO.—"*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

RIBBON.—Green.

FESTIVAL.—St. Andrew's Day.



125

126

127

127a

125. Star; 126. Collar; 127. Badge; 127a. Jewel, of the Thistle.

GREAT BRITAIN.

IRELAND.

Order of St. Patrick.

✦

THE Most Illustrious ORDER OF ST. PATRICK was instituted by King George III., February 5th, 1783, and consists of the Sovereign; the Grand Master, who is to be the Viceroy of Ireland *ex officio*, and twenty-two Knights, exclusive of the Prince of Wales.

The officers of the Order are: The Prelate, the Chancellor, Registrar, Secretary, Geneaologist, Ulster King of Arms,* and Usher of the Black Rod.

The original Knights of St. Patrick, 1783:—The Sovereign, H.R.H. [afterwards] Duke of Kent, Duke of Leinster, Earl of Clanricarde, Earl of Westmeath, Earl of Inchiquin, Earl of Drogheda, Earl of Tyrone, Earl of Shannon, Earl of Clanbrassil, Earl of Mornington, Earl of Arran, Earl of Courtown, Earl of Charlemont, Earl of Bective.

* Sir J. Bernard Burke, C.B., the distinguished genealogist.

BADGE.—Oval, gold, enameled; surrounded with a wreath of shamrock or trefoil, within which a fillet of blue enamel, inscribed in golden letters, "*Quis separabit,*" with the date MDCCCLXXXIII., and encircling the Cross of St. Patrick [*argt.* a saltire *gu.*] surmounted with a trefoil *vert*, each leaf "charged with an Imperial Crown *or*, on a field *argent*."—XXI. 130.

Jewel, similar to Badge, but without Harp and Crown.

COLLAR.—Golden enameled, and composed of alternating triple knots, harps, and heraldic roses, the latter alternately enameled white petals within red, and red within white. In the centre of the collar is an Imperial Crown surmounting a harp, to which the badge is attached.—XXI. 129.

STAR.—Within four greater and four lesser principal silver rays, on azure fillet inscribed with the motto and date, and encircling the cross and trefoil as in the badge.—XXI. 128.

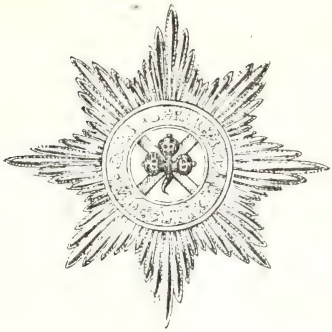
HABIT.—Mantle, azure, with white silk lining, and star on left side. Surcoat, doublet, and trunk hose of white satin; white stockings and boots, the latter with azure tops.

MOTTO.—"*Quis separabit.*"

RIBBON.—Azure.

FESTIVAL.—St. Patrick's Day.

GREAT BRITAIN.



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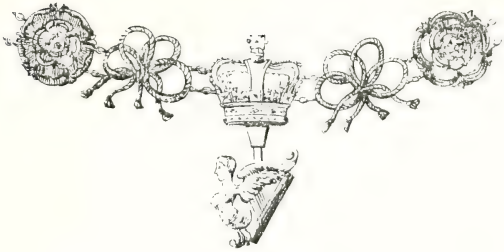


129

130

128. Star; 129. Collar; 130. Badge, of St. Patrick.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of the Bath.

THE Most Honourable ORDER OF THE BATH is generally attributed to the foundation of Henry IV. in 1399,* but nothing certain is known of the occasion of its creation. It fell into desuetude, but was at length revived by King George I., in 1725, as an Order (with a Capitular Chapter) for the reward of Civil and Military Merit; and the number of Knights was fixed at thirty-six. This organization continued until 1815, when, on the 2nd of January of that year, it was declared that, "for the purpose of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the Empire has been engaged," the Order should be composed of three classes; and on the 14th April 1847, it was further extended, by the addition of Civil Knights Commanders, and Companions, on which occasion new Statutes were promulgated, and the number of members fixed (exclusive of the Sovereign, Princes of the Blood Royal, and

* Sir H. Nicholas gives the names of two Knights of the Order in 1204-5; and mentions that the *first* notice of *any* insignia occurs in 1614.

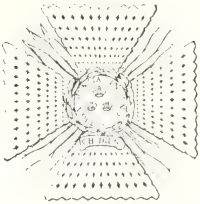
foreigners) as follows: Knights Grand Cross (*Mil.*) 123, (*Civil*) 60; Knights Commanders (*Mil.*) 123, (*Civil*) 60; Companions (*Mil.*) 690, (*Civil*) 200. These numbers may, however, by the Statutes be increased. After investiture, the members of the Second Class, who have the distinctive appellation of Knighthood, take precedence of Knights Bachelors; and the Companions, or Third Class, take precedence of Esquires. The admission to the Military division of the Order is entirely dependent on the formality of the honourable mention of the officers in despatches.

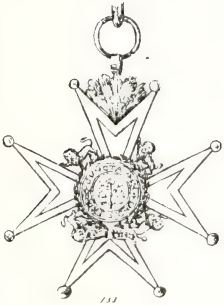
The officers of the Order are: the Dean, Genealogist, Bath King of Arms, Registrar and Secretary, the Usher of the White Rod, and a Messenger.

In November 1747, the Order comprised the Sovereign, H.R.H. the Duke of Cumberland, Duke of Montagu (Grand Master); the Earls of Albemarle, Pomfret, Cholmondeley, Breadalbane, and Clinton; Lords De la Warr and Walpole; Sirs W. Stanhope, Conyers Darcy, Paul Methuen; Earls of Scarborough and Buckinghamshire; Sirs R. Clifton and W. Yonge; Marquis of Rockingham; Lord Monson; Earls of Leicester and Inchiquin; Viscount Tyrconnel; Duke of Chandos; Sirs George Downing, William Robinson, Ph. Honywood, John Cope, John Ligonier; Viscount FitzWilliam; Sirs T. Whitmore, H. Calthorpe, W. Harbord, C. H. Williams, Peter Warren, Edward Hawke (the two latter "elect").

BADGE.—The Badge for the Military Classes of the Order is a gold Maltese Cross, of eight points, enameled white; in the four angles, a lion *passant guardant, or*; in the centre, the rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuant from a sceptre between three Imperial crowns, *or*, within a circle, *gules*; thereon the motto of the Order, surrounded by two branches of laurel, proper, issuing from an escrol, *azure*, inscribed "*Ich Dien*" (I serve), in letters of gold. It is worn by the Grand Crosses pendent from a red ribbon across the r. sh., by the Knights Commanders from the neck, and by the Companions from the button-hole. XXII. 133[a].

GREAT BRITAIN.





131. Military Star; 134. Civil Star; 132. Collar; 133. Badge;
135. Jewel, of the Bath.

The Jewel, suspended from the collar, is oval, and bears the three crowns, &c., within a fillet inscribed with the motto of the Order.

The Officers of the Order have their different badges respectively, surmounted by the Crown of Hanover.

COLLAR.—The Collar is of gold, and is composed of nine Imperial crowns, and eight roses, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre, enameled in their proper colours, tied or linked together with seventeen gold knots, enameled white, having the badge of the Order pendent therefrom.—XXII.* 132.

STAR.—The Star of the Military Grand Crosses is formed of rays or flames of silver, thereon a gold Maltese cross, and in the centre, within the motto, branches of laurel issuant as in the badge.—XXII.* 131; (Civil), 134.

The Civil Knights Grand Crosses retain the old badge and star of the Order. The Star is of silver, formed with eight points or rays, charged with three Imperial crowns, proper, upon a glory of silver rays, surrounded with a red circle, upon which is the motto of the Order. Their badge is of gold, composed of a rose, thistle, and shamrock, issuing from a sceptre between three Imperial crowns, encircled by the motto. The Civil Knights Commanders wear the same badge, of a smaller size, round the neck by a red ribbon, and the Civil Companions the same, but of a still smaller size, from the button-hole, pendent from a red ribbon. XXII.* 135.

The Star of the Knights Commanders is in the form of a cross *patée* of silver, having the same centre as the Grand Crosses, but without a gold Maltese cross thereon. The Star of the Civil Knights Commanders is of the same form and size, only omitting the laurel-wreath round the circle containing the motto, and the escrol with the words "*Ich Dien*" underneath.

HABIT.—Mantle, crimson velvet, lined with white taffeta; white satin under-coat and trunk hose; black hat, with white ostrich plumes; white boots, with red tops.

MOTTO.—"*Tria juncta in Uno.*"

RIBBON.—Crimson, watered.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of St. Michael and St. George.

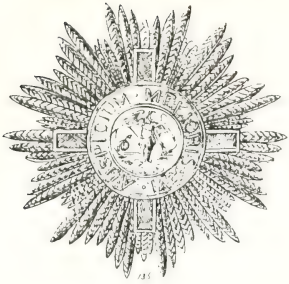
THE Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George was instituted on the 27th April 1818, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, "for natives of the United States of the Ionian Islands, and of the island of Malta and its dependencies, and for such other subjects of His Majesty as may hold high and confidential situations in the Mediterranean."

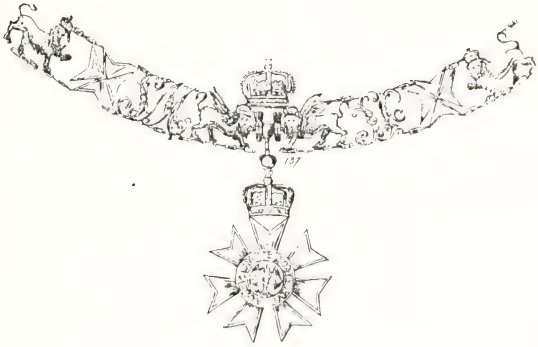
It was subsequently enlarged.

By the Statutes of 16th August 1832, the Order is to consist of fifteen Knights Grand Cross—exclusive of the Sovereign, the Grand Master—twenty Knights Commanders, and twenty-five cavaliers or Companions. The members of the Order have precedence immediately after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Bath. The Knights Grand Cross (like the Knights G.C.B. and K.C.B.) are entitled to bear supporters to their arms, and to append to the latter the insignia.

The officers of the Order are: the Secretary, the King of Arms, Registrar, and the Officer of Arms, Malta.

GREAT BRITAIN.





136. Star; 137. Collar; 138. Badge, of St. Michael and St. George.

The preceding *resumé* refers simply to the original Order of St. Michael and St. George, instituted in commemoration of England's assuming the Protectorate of the Ionian Islands.

In consequence of the cession of the latter to Greece, the re-constitution of the Order became necessary; and, on the 4th December 1868, and again on the 30th May 1877, it was enlarged, and extended so considerably, as to be tantamount to its conversion into a new Order.

According to the new Statutes, the Order was declared to be open to such natural-born subjects of the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hold, high and confidential offices within Her Majesty Queen Victoria's Colonial possessions.

In 1879, the Order was again extended for the admission of "persons rendering good service to the Crown, in relation to the Foreign Affairs of the British Empire"; in consequence of which it has risen rapidly in popular estimation, since this enlargement has been the means of introducing many highly distinguished personages as members.

Under these changes in the Constitution of the Order, its three Classes are now limited, as follows:—

1st Class.—Fifty Knights Grand Cross.
2nd Class.—One hundred and fifty Knights-Commanders.
3rd Class.—Two hundred and sixty Companions.

In addition to these numbers, there are "Extra" and "Honorary" members.

The Members of the Order take rank and precedency immediately after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Star of India, that is to say, the Knights Grand Cross after Knight Grand Commanders of the Star of India; the Knights Commanders after the Knights Commanders of the Star of India, and the Companions after the Companions of the Star of India. The Grand Master is the First and Principal Knight Grand Cross. The Knights Grand Cross are entitled to bear supporters, and to encircle their arms with the collar, ribbon, and motto of the Order. The Knights Commanders also encircle their arms with the ribbon and motto, as in the older Orders ("Garter," "Bath," etc.), and the Companions suspend the Badge of the Order to their arms.

The Sovereign of the Order.

The Queen.

Grand Master and Principal Knight Grand Cross.

H.R.H. The Duke of Cambridge.

Officers of the Order, each of whom has a distinguishing badge.

The Prelate.—The Rt. Rev. Dr. Perry, late Bishop of Melbourne.

Chancellor.—Charles Cox, Esquire.

Secretary.—Sir R. G. W. Herbert, K.C.B.

King of Arms.—Sir Albert W. Woods (Garter).

Registrar.—The Honourable R. H. Meade.

Officer of Arms (*Malta*).—F. O. Adnan, Esquire.

Chancery of the Order.—The Colonial Office, London.

BADGE.—The Badge is a gold Cross of fourteen points, of white enamel, edged with gold, having in the centre, on one side, the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, and on the other, St. George on horseback, encountering a dragon, within a blue circle, on which the motto of the Order is inscribed. The cross is surmounted by an Imperial crown, and is worn by the Knights Grand Cross to the collar, or to a wide Saxon-blue ribbon, with a scarlet stripe, from the r. sh. to the l. s.—XXII. 138.

The Knights Commanders wear the badge suspended to a narrower ribbon from the neck, and have on their l. s. a star composed of four rays, with a small cross of eight points in saltier, of silver, surmounted by the cross of St. George, *gules*, and having the same centre as the star of the Grand Cross.—XXII. 136.

The Companions wear the small cross of the Order from a still narrower ribbon at the button-hole of their coats.

The Officers of the Order have, respectively, different badges.

COLLAR.—The Collar is formed alternately of lions of England, of Maltese crosses, and of the ciphers S M and S G, having in the centre the Imperial crown, over two winged lions, *passant-guardant*, each holding a book, and seven arrows. At the opposite end of the collar are two similar lions. The whole is of gold, except the crosses, which are of white enamel, and it is linked together by small gold chains.—XXII. 137.

STAR.—The Star of a Knight Grand Cross is composed of seven rays of silver, having a small ray of gold between each of them, and over all the cross of St. George, *gules*. In the centre is a representation of the Archangel St. Michael encountering Satan, within a blue circle, inscribed with the motto "*Auspicium Melioris Ævi.*"—XXII. 136.

HABIT.—The Mantle is of Saxon-blue satin, lined with scarlet silk, tied with cordons of blue and scarlet silk and gold, and has on the l. s. the star of a Knight Grand Cross.

CHAPEAU.—The Chapeau is of blue satin, lined with scarlet, and surmounted with white and black ostrich feathers.

MOTTO.—"*Auspicium Melioris Ævi.*"

RIBBON.—Red, white, and blue.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of the Star of India.

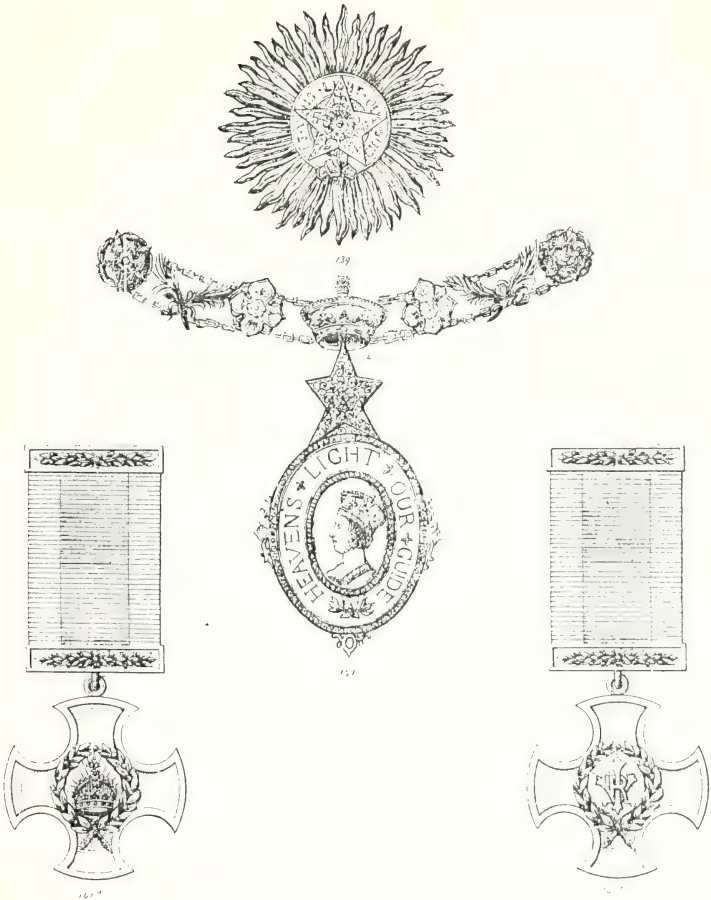
THE Most Exalted ORDER OF THE STAR OF INDIA was instituted by Her Majesty, 23rd February 1861 (and enlarged 28th March 1866), to commemorate the assumption by the Crown of the Government of India.

The Order consists of the Sovereign, the Queen, Empress of India, a Grand Master (the Viceroy of India for the time being), and, exclusive of extra and honorary members, one hundred and seventy-five ordinary members, divided into three classes: First, Grand Companions, twenty-five; Second, Knights Commanders, fifty; Third, Companions, one hundred. The dignity may be conferred (in the highest class) on Princes and Chiefs of India, distinguished by loyalty, or who may render important service to the Indian Empire.

The officers of the Order are the Registrar (Sir A. A. Woods, *Garter*), and the Secretary.

Exclusive of Princes of the Blood Royal, amongst the earlier Knights

GREAT BRITAIN.



139. Star; 140. Collar; 141. Badge, of Star of India.
141a, 141b. Badge of Distinguished Service.

Grand Commanders, Knights Commanders, and Companions of the Order, may be mentioned the late Lord Strathnairn, Sir H. B. E. Frere, Lord Napier of Magdala, Sir N. B. Chamberlain, Sir Richard Temple, the Earl of Lytton, Sir Ferdinand de Lesseps, Sir John Strachey, Sir H. W. Norman (the present popular Governor of Jamaica), Colonel Malleson (the distinguished historian), Sir Edwin Johnson, and Sir L. Griffin.

BADGE.—An onyx cameo of Her Majesty's effigy, set in a perforated and ornamental oval, containing the motto of the Order, "*Heaven's Light our Guide*," surmounted by a Star all in diamonds. The ribbon of the Order is sky-blue, having a narrow white stripe towards either edge, and is worn from the r. sh. to the l. s.—XXIII.* 141.

COLLAR.—Composed of the lotus of India, of palm branches, tied together, in saltier, and of the united Red and White Rose. In the centre is an Imperial crown; all richly enameled on gold, in their proper colours.—XXIII.* 140.

STAR.—Rays of gold issuing from a central Star of five points in diamonds, resting upon a light blue enameled circular fillet, tied at the ends, inscribed with the motto of the Order, viz. "*Heaven's Light our Guide*," also in diamonds. —XXIII.* 139.

HABIT.—Light blue satin, lined with white, and fastened with a cordon of white silk, with blue and silver tassels; on the left side, a representation of the Star of the Order.

MOTTO.—"*Heaven's Light our Guide.*"

RIBBON.—Azure, with a narrow white stripe at the edges.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of the Indian Empire.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE was instituted 1st January 1878, by Victoria, Empress Queen, to commemorate the assumption of the style and title of Empress of India, and as a reward for Indian services. It comprises the Sovereign, the Viceroy of India, Grand Master. It is of one class, or "Companions," who rank after Companions of St. Michael and St. George. Its officers are a Registrar and a Secretary.

Amongst other distinguished Companions, may be mentioned Sir F. Paul Haines, Sir A. Rivers Thompson, Sir C. M. MacGregor, Sir F. P. C. Owen, Sir. F. S. Roberts, H. G. Keene, Esq., Historian of *The Fall of the Mogul Empire*, &c.

BADGE.—An heraldic Rose, enameled *gules*, and barbed *vert*. In the centre, on a golden field, the Imperial bust in profile proper, within a purple fillet, inscribed, in gold, "*Victoria Imperatrix.*" The letters of the word "India," in gold, are distributed on the petals of the rose, which is surmounted by the golden Imperial crown.—XXIII. 113.

MOTTO.—"*Victoria Imperatrix.*"

RIBBON.—Purple; from a gold clasp the decoration depends.

THE QUEEN has revoked so much of the Royal Warrant bearing date the 31st December 1877, by which the Order was instituted, as limits the same. This Order will henceforth be styled "The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire." It will consist of the Sovereign and a Grand Master, and Ordinary Companions or Members, together with Extra and Honorary Members. The Members will be divided into two classes; the first or higher of the two classes to be composed of fifty Members, designated Knights Commanders; and the second, or lower class, of such Members as Her Majesty may appoint to be Companions. Any Princes of the Blood Royal may be appointed Extra Knights Commanders. The Knights Commanders of this Order will have place next to and immediately after the Knights Commanders of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and the Companions of this Order will have precedency next to and immediately after the Companions of that Order. The following are appointed Knights Commanders, in addition to several members of the Civil Service: Sir Frederick Sleigh Roberts, Bart; Major-General Alexander Cunningham, R.E.; Surgeon-General Benjamin Simpson, M.D.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of the Crown of India.

THE IMPERIAL ORDER OF THE CROWN OF INDIA was instituted by Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, to commemorate the assumption of the Imperial Title, January 1st, 1878. The Sovereign is Grand Mistress. It has only one class, and comprises Princesses of the Royal House, wives of Indian Princes, of the Viceroy of India, and other high Oriental dignitaries.

The Order is to "be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House, and the *wives or other female relatives* of Indian Princes and others." This is repeated in two other passages, one of which runs: "It shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India."

Ladies of high rank in their own right, and ladies who play a prominent

part in ceremonial life, in such a way that the special grace with which they play it comes to be noticed, and ladies who show fine qualities in any great crisis, like the Mutiny, for example (and are of adequate social rank to receive a decoration),—these would be also proper recipients of the Order.

BADGE.—The Royal and Imperial Cipher in diamonds, pearls, and turquoises, within an oval wreathed border of pearls, surmounted by the Imperial Crown, jewelled and enameled proper.—XXIII. 115.

RIBBON.—Light-blue, watered, edged white. Worn in the form of a bow.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Order of Victoria and Albert.

THE ROYAL FAMILY ORDER OF VICTORIA AND ALBERT, instituted, 10th February 1862, by Queen Victoria. It is for Ladies, and consists of three classes. It was enlarged 10th October 1864, and again on 15th November 1865. The Sovereign is Grand Mistress, and it has a Registrar.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the Imperial Crown, within a border of facets (diamonds, &c.), with seven square projections, the heads of the Empress-Queen Victoria and Prince Consort.—XXIII. 142.

RIBBON.—Watered white.

GREAT BRITAIN.

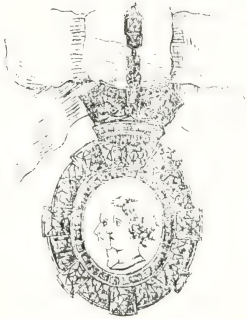
BRITISH INDIA.

Military Order and Order of Merit.

THE MILITARY ORDER, AND ORDER OF MERIT, OF BRITISH INDIA was instituted, in 1837, for the purpose of rewarding meritorious services in the Native Army of India. It is conferred on Native Commissioned Officers, and on those of European or mixed parentage, holding similar positions—"for long, faithful, and honourable service." It is of two classes. The First Class comprises eighty-eight members, exclusive of the Soubadhar, and corresponding grades, and carries with it the title of "Sirdar Bahadur." The Second Class is of the same number, and carries with it the title of "Bahadur."

BADGE.—Surmounted by an Imperial Crown, a gold star of eight clusters of rays, inscribed on a fillet, within a wreath, "*The Order of British India*"; pendent from ribbon round the neck, and outside collar. In the centre, is a lion *passant-guardant*.—XXIII. 141.

RIBBON.—Crimson.



142. Badge of Victoria and Albert. 143. Badge of Indian Empire.
144. Badge of Military Order. 145. Badge of Crown of India.
146. Badge of Order of Merit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

BRITISH INDIA.

Order of Merit.

THIS ORDER, instituted in 1837, is the reward for personal bravery, irrespective of rank. It consists of three classes. The Badge of the First Class is of gold; of the Second Class, silver, with a gold wreath; and of the Third, silver only. It is worn on the l. b. from a dark blue ribbon with red edges. It is for those of native or mixed parentage, and particularly for gallantry in the field, or the attack and defence of fortifications.

BADGE.—Within an eight-pointed Star, in the centre, two cross swords; round which is a fillet, encircled by a wreath, inscribed, "*Reward of Valour.*"—XXIII. 146.

RIBBON.—Dark blue, with red edges.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

THE Queen has created a new Naval and Military Order for "rewarding individual instances of meritorious and distinguished services in war." It is called THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, and consists of the Sovereign, and such Members as she shall appoint. Actual holders of commissions are alone eligible, and the nominations are expressly confined to persons mentioned by name, by the Admiral, or Commander-in-Chief in despatches, "for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy." The appointments are to be by warrant, under the Sign Manual, and countersigned by a Secretary of State. The Order is to rank next after the Order of the Indian Empire, and the Members are to wear a Badge. Her Majesty declares herself desirous that THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER should be "highly prized by the Officers of Her Naval and Military Services"; and the conditions of investiture insure that this will be the case.

The *London Gazette*, 9th November 1886, contains the following Royal Proclamation establishing a Distinguished Service Order for Officers of the Army and Navy.—

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India, to all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

Whereas We have taken into Our Royal consideration that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of Officers in Our Naval and Military Services who have been honourably mentioned in Despatches are limited; now, for the purpose of attaining an end so desirable as that of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war, We have instituted and created, and by these presents, for Us, Our Heirs and Successors, do institute and create a new Naval and Military Order of Distinction—to be designated as hereinafter described—which We are desirous should be highly prized by the Officers of Our Naval and Military Services, and We are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall henceforth be inviolably observed and kept:

Firstly.—It is ordained that this Order shall henceforth be styled and designated "The Distinguished Service Order."

Secondly.—It is ordained that the Order shall consist of the Sovereign, and of such Members or Companions as We, Our Heirs or Successors, shall appoint.

*

Thirdly.—It is ordained that We, Our Heirs and Successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, are and for ever shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Fourthly.—It is ordained that no person shall be eligible for this distinction who doth not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in our Navy, in Our Land Forces, or Marines, or Our Indian or Colonial Naval or Military Forces, or a commission in one of the Departments of Our Navy or Army, the holder of which is entitled to honorary or relative Navy or Army rank, nor shall any person be nominated unless his services shall have been marked by the especial mention of his name, by the Admiral or Senior Naval Officer Commanding a Squadron or detached Naval Force, or by the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in the Field, in Despatches for meritorious or distinguished service in the field, or before the enemy.

Fifthly.—It is ordained that Foreign Officers who have been associated in Naval and Military Operations with Our Forces shall be eligible to be Honorary Members of this Order.

Sixthly.—It is ordained that when We, Our Heirs and Successors, shall be pleased to appoint any person to be a Member of this Order, such appointment shall be made by Warrant under Our Sign Manual, and countersigned by one of Our Principal Secretaries of State.

Seventhly.—It is ordained that the decoration of the Order shall be, and shall be worn as is hereinafter set forth.

Eighthly.—It is ordained that an Officer shall be appointed to this Order—that is to say, a Secretary and Registrar.

Ninthly.—It is ordained that the Secretary and Registrar of this Order shall be appointed by Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and shall have the custody of the archives of the Order. He shall attend to the service of the Order, and shall execute such directions as he may receive from Our Principal Secretary of State for War.

Tenthly.—It is ordained that this Order shall rank next to, and immediately after, Our Order of the Indian Empire, and that the Companions thereof shall in all places and assemblies whatsoever have place and precedency next to, and immediately after, the Companions of Our said Order of the Indian Empire, and shall rank among themselves according to the dates of their respective nominations.

Eleventhly.—It is ordained that the Badge of the Order, which shall consist of a gold cross, enameled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof, in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enameled green, the Imperial Crown in gold, upon a red enameled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, Our Imperial and Royal Cypher, V.R.I., shall be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue, of one inch in width.*

Twelfthly.—It is ordained that the names of those upon whom We may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of Our Secretary of State for War.

Lastly.—We reserve to Ourself, Our Heirs and Successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these Regulations, or any part thereof, by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereigns of the Order.

Given at Our Court at Balmoral this sixth day of September, in the fiftieth year of Our Reign, and in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

By Her Majesty's Command,

W. H. Smith.

* Plate XXIII.*, No. III A and B.

Habit of the Order of the Annunziata.

His Majesty Humbert I.,
King of Italy, &c., Sovereign of the Order of the Annunziata.

ITALY.

Order of the Annunziata.

THE most distinguished of all the Italian Orders of Chivalry, and the third in rank of all Orders, is The Most Sacred ANNUNZIATA, the origin of which has been the subject of much discussion. Favin calls it the "Order of the Snares of Love," in regard to the reputation, for gallantry, of its Founder. At an early period it was known as the Order of the Collar; and by some writers, the Badge is said, originally, to have borne an equestrian effigy of St. Maurice, the patron of Savoy; while the peculiar device, "*Fert*," has been supposed to represent the initial letters of *Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*—referring to the memorable relief of Rhodes by Amadeus V. But the Italian, and preferable authorities, give the following account of the Order.

"The Most Noble Order of the Most Sacred Annunciation," they say, was at first called the Order of the Collar of Savoy, and was founded, in 1362,

by Amadeus VI., *il verde*,* Count of Savoy and Marquis of Italy, a celebrated warrior. By his will, written in 1383, this Prince ordered that a Carthusian Monastery should be erected at Pierre Chatel (in the Bugey district), as the Church of the Order, where fifteen Masses should daily be read, for the Founder and Knights of the Order; an injunction which was duly discharged by his widow, Bona de Bourbon.

Amadeus VI. had already, in 1350, founded, or contributed to found, the *Order of the Black Swan*, for the purpose of preventing feuds, then so prevalent; and the Knights were to be of five provinces, or "marches," namely, "Savoy, Geneva, Bresse, Burgundi, and Vienne [France]." The badge was *argent*, a swan *sable*, beaked and membered *gules*; and the Statutes were drawn up by Count Cibrario. At the time of its institution, the Order of the Collar numbered fifteen Knights, including the Founder. The badge was then a semi-circular plate of silver gilt, adorned with a ribbon; and from it depended, triangularly, three knots, formerly called *laes d'amour*. These were borne by Amadeus VI, who was probably the first to adopt them, on his standards.

Amadeus VIII., the Pacific, first Duke of Savoy, at the commencement of the fifteenth century, added to the badge his own motto, "*Fert*," the

* The first Knights, appointed at Pera in 1366, by Amadeus VI., were the following:—

1. Amadeo Conti di Ginevra.
2. Antonio, Sire de Beaujean.
3. Ugo di Chalon, Sire d'Arlay.
4. Aimone di Ginevra, Sire d'Anthon.
5. Giovanni di Viennia, Ammiraglio di Francia.
6. Giuglielmo di Grandson, Sire di Santa Croce.
7. Giuglielmo di Chalamont, Sire di Miximieux.
8. Rolando di Vaissi, Gentiluomo del Borbonesi.

Amongst foreign Princes and Nobles within the present century, members of the Order, may be mentioned H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, the first Duke of Wellington, and the first Lord Exmouth.

meaning of which has been variously explained, and may have referred *initially* to the Rhodian exploit, or to some personal adventure of the Prince; but the simpler explanation seems to be, that it was allusive to the Cross [*Fert*, "He bears"]. This Prince held the first Chapter at Ripaille, on the Lake of Geneva, and declared the Grand Mastership for ever vested in the House of Savoy.

The knots were sometimes entwined with the device, and sometimes interpolated—as were the roses, in honour of the Mystic Rose of Jericho, in the collar of a later date.

The most ancient Statutes on record are those of Amadeus VIII., dated 30th May 1409, and 13th January 1434, wherein it is stated, that "the Order was founded in honour of God, of the Virgin Mary and her fifteen joys, and of the whole Celestial Court."

When Charles III., the Good, ascended the Throne, the Order had decayed; but, in 1518, he revived it, gave new Statutes, and, in respect to the *Stigmata*, he added five Knights to the fifteen, and placed within the three interlaced love-knots, pendent from the collar, the image of the Holy Virgin receiving the Annunciation from the Archangel Gabriel—hence the name "Santissima Annunziata." He gave the Knights, at the same time, a mantle of crimson velvet, and instituted the ceremonial of the Order, in imitation of that of the Order of the Golden Fleece.

Modifications of the Order were made, in 1570 and 1577, by Emmanuel Philibert, during whose reign the mantle was of blue velvet, and afterwards of amaranth [crimson with a tinge of brown]; while in the following reign it was altered to pure crimson.

Duke Charles Emmanuel I. introduced some changes, on 1st June 1620; and, during his reign, the mantle was of amaranth velvet strewed with roses and flames in gold and silver embroidery; the borders trimmed with the knots

of the Order and fringes in gold, and with facings of flowered silver and azure cloth, the coat being of white satin embroidered with silk.

Giovanna Battista, the reigning Duchess, in the Chapter held, 24th March 1630, granted the Knights, to be worn on the breast, a golden star, with the representation of the Annunciation.

The Chapters were of two kinds, and they were called "great" or "small" according as the insignia worn by the Knights were the great or small Collar. The latter being conferred on Knights previous to the solemn act of the *accolade*.

The officers of the Order used to wear the badge of the Annunciation round the neck, by an azure ribbon.

The Knights are addressed by the Sovereign as "Cousin."

Charles Emmanuel I., having, in 1591, ceded to France the Bresse and Bugey provinces, in exchange for the Marquisate of Saluzzo, transferred the Chapel of the Order, 3rd December 1609, to the Hermitage of the Cansaldules, which he had founded near Turin. The Church of this Hermitage having been destroyed during the Revolution in the last years of the eighteenth century, King Charles Albert, by Royal Letters Patent of the 15th May 1840, declared the Church of the Carthusian Friars of Collegno, to be the Chapel of the Order and burial-place of the Knights. But this Church has since then been suppressed.

Victor Emmanuel II., first King of Italy, and one of the most illustrious of Sovereigns, by Royal Letters Patent of 3rd June 1869, modified the Statutes of this Order, restricting the number of Knights to twenty, exclusive of the Sovereign, the hereditary Prince, Church dignitaries, and foreign Princes and certain other personages.

The Officers of the Order are the Chancellor, Bishop or Archbishop, Secretary, and Almoner, &c.

The Knights have the title "Excellency."

The Order is of one class only, and ranks with the first in Christendom, and next in antiquity, after the Garter and the Golden Fleece.

N.B.—The tradition formerly accepted was, that Amadeus V., surnamed the Great, Count of Savoy, received from the Knights of Rhodes, in gratitude for their deliverance from the Turks in 1310, the White Cross with the device, "FERT," which the ingenious subsequently rendered, "*Fortitudo Ejus Rhodum Tenuit*," or, according to Geliot, "*Foncé, Enfoncé, Romps Tout.*" Gouchenon, Brianville, and Menesbrier, following Monod, a Savoyard author, show, however, that Thomas, father of the said Count Amadeus, had already borne this cross with the same device, "*Fert*," as represented on his tomb at Augusta Prætoria. Amadeus VI. seems to have retained the device for a double reason, and with reference to a misfortune; and the Marquis Costa de Beauregard notices the fact that the device occurs, not only on the tombs of the House of Savoy, but, which is of equal significance, on its earlier-coined money, and without stops to divide the letters. Traceable to the tenth century, the device, therefore, probably originated during the Crusades, and simply, as it appears on the coins of Thomas of Savoy [1188–1233], refers to the Cross.

It is worthy of note that the respective devices of the three oldest and noblest Orders of Chivalry—the Garter, the Golden Fleece, and the Annunziata—should have provoked so many conflicting hypotheses as to their origin.

BADGE.—A gold Medallion representing the Holy Annunciation, surrounded by interlaced love-knots. It is suspended from the collar, and must not be enriched with precious stones, pearls, or any ornaments; a rule that applies equally to the collar.—XXIV. 148.

COLLAR.—There are two Collars, the greater and the lesser. Both are of gold. The former consists of fifteen knots of white and red enamel, alternating with fifteen heraldic roses, seven white, seven red, and the central, or fifteenth, of both colours combined. These are in honour of the fifteen beatitudes of the Holy Virgin Mary. The badge is attached to the collar by a chain composed of three love-knots. If the collar be lost in war or any honourable enterprise, the Sovereign will replace it by another.—XXIV. 148. Smaller collar.—XXIV. 149.

STAR.—The Star, or plaque, is of gold, and consists of eight bursts of flame, issuing from a modified representation of the medallion, or badge, with the letters FERT distributed alternately on the flames.—XXIV. 147.

HABIT.—An amaranth velvet mantle, lined with white satin, reaching to the ground, open on the r. s., flowing from the l. sh., and, at the opening, embroidered with

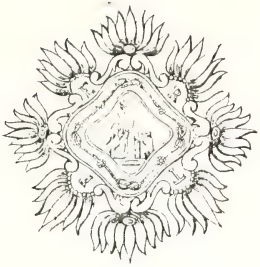
burnished gold, and all round with the knots of the Order. Underneath, a "cassock" of white satin, round which is the golden belt that sustains the sword. Attached to the mantle is a hood, with a long point of blue velvet, edged with miniver; but the Sovereign's is trimmed with ermine.

MOTTO.—"F·E·R·T" = "*Fert.*"

RIBBON.—Azure. The four superior officers of the Order wear the decoration suspended from the neck by an azure ribbon. The Herald, originally a Bugadin of the Royal Guard, wears the badge of the Order at the button-hole.

FESTIVAL.—Lady Day.

ITALY.



147

148

149

147. Star; 148, 149. Badge and Collars, of the Annunziata.

ITALY.

Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.

THE Ancient and Illustrious Equestrian Military ORDER OF ST. MAURICE AND ST. LAZARUS is formed by the union of two distinct Orders, that of St. Maurice, and that of St. Lazarus. The former was created by Amadeus VIII., first Duke of Savoy, when, wishing to retire from a Court life, he gave up the administration of the State (with a reservation of his right to counsel the Prince), in favour of his son Louis; and, on the 16th October 1434, attended by four Councillors, whom he designated Knights of St. Maurice, retired to the Hermitage which he had built at Ripaille [Ripaglia], on the Lake of Geneva, not far from a Monastery of the Augustin Order, which had a Church dedicated to the Theban St. Maurice.

The Coat which the Duke and his Knights assumed at Ripaille, was of grey cloth, with a cloak and hood of the same, lined with fur.

They wore long hair and beards, and, at the neck, the gold Cross *treflée*, enameled white, of their Patron, St. Maurice.

In 1591, Charles Emmanuel I. obtained from Aganno, or town of St.

Maurice, the relics—including the sword and cross—of the Saint, and removed them to Turin.

This sword, which used to be carried before the Sovereign on solemn occasions, and to confer Knighthood and fiefs, is now preserved in the Royal Armoury.

To the original four Knights, the Prince, in the same year (1434), added another, and, later on, several more. These Anchorite Knights lived under the Augustinian rule. They were widowers, and distinguished by illustrious birth, acknowledged virtues and tried ability.

Amadeus VIII. having been elected Pope, left his Hermitage to assume, under the name of Felix V., the functions of Sovereign Pontiff, and the Order appears to have decayed. About a century later, however, Emmanuel Philibert, having recovered his ancestral dominions, revived this Order and gave it new Statutes, which chiefly inculcated the extirpation of pirates from Italian waters, hostility against the enemies of the Church, the practice of hospitality, and other meritorious actions. He also obtained a Papal Bull (16th September 1572), from Gregory XIII., entitling him to revive the Order of St. Maurice, under the Cistercian rule. At length, in conjunction with Pius V., who patronised the ancient Jerusalem Order of St. Lazarus, a union of the two Orders was accomplished under another Papal Bull, which confirmed the union or fusion, and appointed the Duke and his legitimate successors, Grand Masters of the united Orders.

Accordingly, Emmanuel Philibert, by Letters Patent, 22nd January 1573, confirmed the revival of the Order of St. Maurice, and its union with that of St. Lazarus; after which he solemnly invested himself with the mantle of "incarnadine taffeta," established the Church of the Order in the Castle of Turin, created Knights, and founded at Nice a naval establishment for the service of

the Order. Subsequently, he founded and endowed the splendid "Knights' Hospital" near the Parish Church of St. Paul.

The origin of the Order of St. Lazarus is obscure. All that is known of it is, that it was in existence at Jerusalem in A.D. 1000, and was instituted for the benefit of lepers. The Cross of this Order was originally plain, and similar in form to that of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, but was afterwards enameled green.

Charles Emmanuel made some changes in the Order. The mantle was then of crimson silk, bordered *sinople* green and silver, with white silk facing, and the united crosses embroidered on the breast, and giving the Maurician Cross the preference (for it had originally been placed in the angles of the Lazarian) : this Prince established the present form of the decoration.

Lady Knights of St. Maurice were instituted by Christine of France, Duchess of Savoy, in 1658 ; but this branch Order proved a failure.

Victor Amadeus II., first King of Sardinia, on the 15th February 1729, gave the Order the Church of St. Croce [Turin].

King Victor Emmanuel I., on his return from Sardinia, whither the Order had also retired, renovated the latter, and divided it into two classes—Grand Cross and Knights ; with minor distinctions—Knights by right, and Knights by grace. Those who had a command in the Order were styled Commanders.

Charles Albert, by Letters Patent (9th December 1861), prescribed that the Knights should be of three classes, namely, Grand Cross, Commanders, and simple Knights, and ordered that the Royal Crown should not appear on the decoration of the two inferior classes. He also declared the purpose of the Order to be, the reward of Civil and Military services, liberal actions, and personal devotion to the Sovereign.

By another edict, of 22nd February 1803, a military green uniform was authorised. In 1826 (5th August), this was altered to red; but on the 19th May 1837, the original colour was restored.

By the edicts of the 29th December 1816, and March 1838, the mantle and cap of the Order, to be used on solemn occasions, were established. By another edict, of 19th July 1839, a special honorary golden medal was instituted, of two sizes, to reward fifty years' honourable military service. It bears the legend, "*San Maurizio protettore delle nostre Armi*"; and on the reverse, "*Al Cavaliere Mauriziano N. N. per dieci lustri nella Carriera Militare bene merito.*"

Victor Emmanuel II. decreed, 16th March 1831, new Statutes; made the number of the Knights unlimited, and wisely abolished the Knights "by right." By Letters Patent, of 14th December 1835, the Order was divided into five classes, namely, Grand Cross, Commanders (First and Second Class), Officers, and Knights; and by another decree, of 11th February 1857, the Commanders (First Class) assumed the title of Grand Officers; while by yet another decree, of 20th February 1868, elegibility to enter the Order was determined. At the same time, the establishment of the National Knights (except of the smaller cross) was fixed. Although the Commanders of the Order were abolished, by a law of 18th February 1851, the King, Grand Master General, reserves the right to confer pensions from the Treasury of the Order.

The officers of the Order are: the Grand Prior, Grand Hospitaller, Grand Guardian, Grand Chancellor, and Grand Treasurer.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal golden Crown (for the three higher classes), conjoined the white enameled Cross *trefle* of St. Maurice, and the St. Lazarus Cross (Maltese) with gold globules at the point, green enameled, and dovetailed in

the angles of the other. It is worn round the neck by Grand Cross, and at the button-hole by Chevaliers.—XXV. 151, 152.

STAR.—Silver, of eight principal rays; in the centre, a reproduction of the badge, but without the crown.—XXV. 150.

HABIT.—Crimson silk, bordered green and white, with facings of white silk, and the combined crosses embroidered on the breast (for the three higher classes on solemn occasions). For the other classes a green cloth uniform.

RIBBON.—Green, watered.

FESTIVALS.—St. Maurice, and St. Lazarus.

ITALY.

Military Order of Savoy.

THE Royal MILITARY ORDER OF SAVOY was instituted at Genoa, 15th August 1815, by King Victor Emmanuel I. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Sovereign, or heir apparent or presumptive. It is purely Military; is bestowed for valour and magnanimity, and consists of four classes: 1. Grand Cross; 2. Commanders, First and Second Class; 3. Knights; 4. Soldiers (with silver cross). The First Class wears the decoration from the r. sh. at the l. s. by a broad ribbon; the Second round the neck; the Third by a rosette; while that of the Fourth Class differs in being of silver. By a decree of 28th March 1857, the Commanders of the First Class were styled Grand Officers, thus assimilating the classes to the Maurician.

The officers of the Order are: the Chancellor, Treasurer, Secretary, and Herald.

King Victor Emmanuel II., by a Royal Decree of 28th September 1855, altered the Statutes, and changed the decoration to its present form;

and, lastly, by a law of 15th December 1861, pensions were allotted to the members, whose number was fixed.

BADGE.—A gold-edged enameled plain white Cross, terminating *clechée*. In the centre, on a round field, *gules*, two swords in saltire, *or*, points up, and between the latter the date 1855. Reverse: The initials V. E. Round the cross, a green enameled gold-bound laurel and oak wreath. Reverse: on a field, *gules*, the Savoy Cross; and in and around it, the legend, "*Al Merito Militar.*" G. C. r. sh. to l. h.

N.B.—In the Plate XXV. 154 is the original badge, according to official sources, viz. on a green enamel oak-wreath, a plain gold-edged enameled white Cross, with a broad red gold-edged border surmounted by a Crown.

STAR.—Of eight silver principal rays. In the centre, the initials V. E., within a fillet inscribed "*Al Merito ed al Valore.*" For Grand Cross.—XXV. 153.

RIBBON.—Watered blue, with a red stripe in the middle.

FESTIVAL.—St. Andrew's Day.

ITALY.

Civil Order of Savoy.

THE CIVIL ORDER OF SAVOY was instituted at Turin, 29th October 1831, by King Charles Albert, who declared himself Grand Master, and the dignity vested in his successors.

The Order has one class only, and the number of Knights were, by decree of King Victor Emmanuel II., 23rd June 1861, limited to sixty.

The object of the Order is "to reward those who, having devoted themselves to professions not less useful than that of arms, have become, by deep studies and learned labours, contributors to the service of the King and welfare of the State."

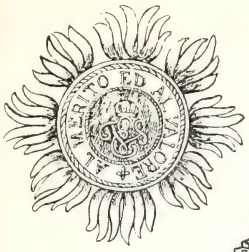
BADGE.—The Savoy Cross of gold enameled *azure*, on a small round shield, *argent*, and the cipher C A. Reverse: on a disc *argent*, "*Al Merito Civile*, 1831." XXV. 155.

MOTTO.—"*Al Merito Civile.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, pale azure, between two white stripes.

FESTIVAL.—St. Amadeus' Day.

ITALY.



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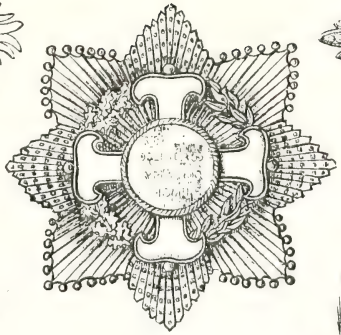

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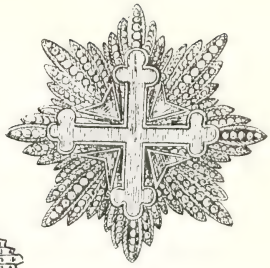

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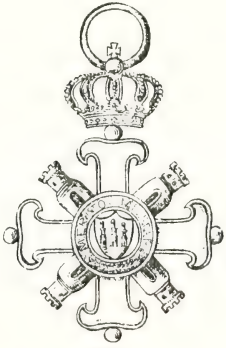

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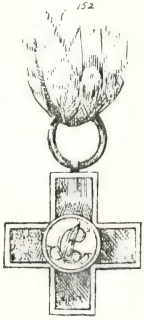


155

150. Star; 151, 152. Badges, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus.
153. Star; 154. Badge, of Military Order of Savoy. 155. Badge of Civil Order of Savoy;
155a. Badge; 155b Star, of Chivalry, San Marino

ITALY.

Order of the Crown of Italy.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF ITALY, as a great National Order, was instituted on the 20th February 1868, by King Victor Emmanuel II., with the intention of commemorating the consolidation of Italy, by the annexation of Venetia.

The Order is of five classes, and was designed in honour of military men, and is also given, as a reward for signal merit and direct interest in the nation, to Italians and foreigners. The inauguration and first distribution of the insignia occurred on the 22nd April 1868, on the occasion of the marriage of the Heir-Apparent (now His Majesty King Humbert) with the Princess Marguerite of Savoy.

The Order of the Crown of Italy has sixty Grand Cordons, one hundred and fifty-nine Grand Officers, five hundred Commanders, and twenty thousand Chevaliers or Knights.

BADGE.—A plain expanding Cross, enameled white, edged with gold, embellished in the quarters with golden love-knots. In the centre, a round escutcheon, enameled *azure*, and edged gold, charged with the Iron Crown, *or*. On a

field, *or*, an eagle displayed, *sable*, and crowned, *or*, having on the breast an oval shield charged with the Cross of Savoy on a field *argent*, enameled *gules*. The badge is suspended from a red ribbon with a white central stripe. The Grand Cordon wears the cross of a larger size, by a similar broad ribbon from r. sh. at l. h., and likewise the star. The Commanders suspend the cross from the neck; the other Knights, attached to a rosette.—XXVI. 158, 159.

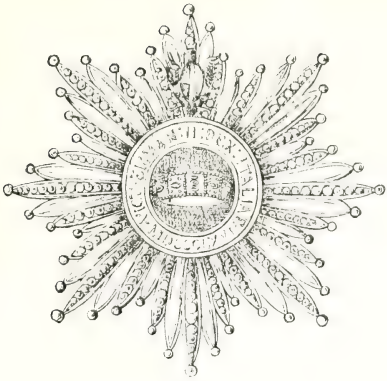
STAR.—Silver, of eight principal rays, within which, encircled by a white fillet inscribed, in gold, "*Victorius Emmanuel II., Rex Italiæ,* MDCCCLXVI.," is an enameled azure circular centre, charged with the golden and jewelled Iron Crown, and surmounted by an eagle on the upper silver rays, displayed, *sable*, and charged on the breast with the Arms of Savoy. The star is also worn by the Grand Officers on the l. b. The star of the Grand Official differs from that of the Grand Cordon, being simply a reproduction of the badge, without the black eagle, or fillet, and placed upon a scaly silver star of eight rays, each ray having a small globule at the point.—XXVI. 156, 157.

MOTTO.—"*Victorius Emmanuel II., Rex Italiæ,* MDCCCLXVI."

RIBBON.—Red, with a white central stripe.

FESTIVAL.—The anniversary of the erection of the Italian Kingdom.

ITALY.



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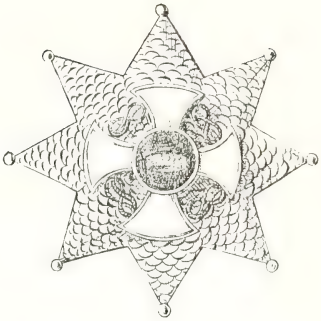

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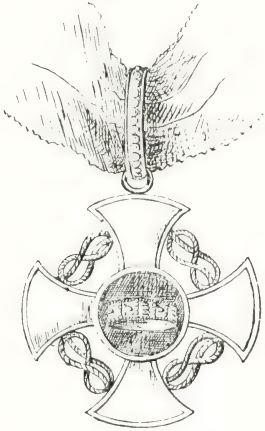

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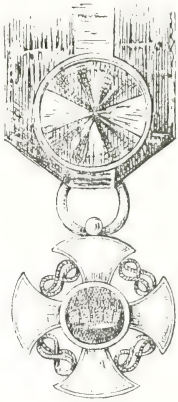


159.

156, 157. Stars; 158, 159. Badges, of the Crown of Italy.

ITALY.

SAN MARINO.

Order of the Chivalry of San Marino.

THE ORDER OF THE CHIVALRY OF SAN MARINO was created, 13th August 1859, by the Grand Sovereign Council of the Republic. It consists of four classes: Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers. On the 2nd May, 1860, it was modified; and, by a Decree of 11th January 1872, the "Grand Maitresse" became entitled to a special decoration, bearing the effigy of St. Martin in the centre, with the device of the Order in silver—an azure fillet encircling it.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a crown suspended from a gold ring, a white enamel gold-edged variety of the Cross *moline*, the branches of the latter (each having one globule at its extremity) alternating with gold towers. On the central field, an escutcheon charged with a triple-towered castle, within an *azure* fillet inscribed "*Merito Militari.*"—XXV. 155A.

STAR.—A white enamel variety of the Cross *moline*, with a gold globule at the end of each branch, resting on a gold and green enameled laurel-wreath. On the central

field, surrounded by a gold cord, gold-edged, the device in gold, "*Relinquo eos liberos ab utroque homine*"—the whole resting on a star of eight indented, &c. points, four gold and four *azure*.—XXV. 155B.

MOTTO.—"*Relinquo eos liberos ab utroque homine.*"

RIBBON.—Blue, with red borders.

RUSSIA.

The Czar is Grand Master of all the Russian Orders, excepting that of St. Catherine, which is for Ladies only. The Grand Dukes become, at baptism, Knights of St. Andrew, Alexander Newsky, the White Eagle, and St. Anne. Other Imperial Princes receive them on attaining majority. The same, as regards the Order of St. Catherine, applies to the Grand Duchesses and Princesses. St. Michael's Day is the General Festival of the Orders.

By an Imperial Decree, published in March 1834, *the scale of Pensions attached to the respective Orders was revised, and foreigners excluded from participation in them.*

Order of St. Andrew.

THE ORDER OF ST. ANDREW is named after the Patron Saint of Russia; is accounted the highest in the Empire, and carries with it the Orders of St. Anne, Alexander Newsky, and St. Stanislaus. It was instituted on the 20th December 1698, by Peter the Great, who was himself invested with the insignia by Field-Marshal and High Admiral Golovin.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden and red enameled Imperial Crown, the double-headed Russian eagle, charged, *en surtout*, with the effigy of St. Andrew stretched on an azure cross, in enamel, sometimes enriched with diamonds. Distributed

on the cross is the legend, "*Sanctus Andreas Protector Russiæ.*"—XXVII. 162.

COLLAR.—Gold and enamel. Alternately: the Imperial Russian eagle; a crowned trophy of red, green, and blue enamels, charged in the centre with the monogram of Peter the Great; and a star of equal alternate rays, red and gold, with a red disc inscribed in the angles of an azure St. Andrew's Cross, *en surtout*, with the letters, in Russian, "S. A. P. R."—XXVII. 161.

STAR.—Silver, radiating, of eight principal points. In the centre, on a field, *gules*, the Imperial Eagle displayed, *sable*, within an azure fillet inscribed, in Russian, "*For Faith and Loyalty.*"—XXVII. 160.

MOTTO.—"*For Faith and Loyalty* (or *Fidelity*)."

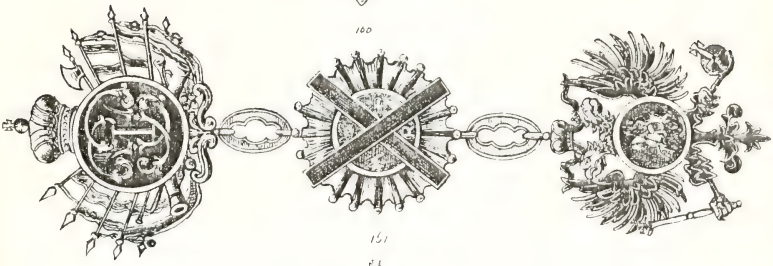
HABIT.—A green velvet mantle, lined with white taffeta. White doublet, silver cords. Black velvet hat, and white plume with one red feather.

RIBBON.—Azure.

FESTIVAL.—St. Andrew's Day.

RUSSIA.

160



161

162

160. Star; 161. Collar; 162. Badge, of St. Andrew.

RUSSIA.

Order of St. Catherine.

THE ORDER OF ST. CATHERINE was founded, 7th December 1714, by Peter the Great, in honour of his Consort, the celebrated Catherine I., who was the first decorated, at which time it was open to both sexes; but afterwards, it was restricted to ladies, and the Empress was declared Grand Mistress.

It has two classes: the Grand Cross, for Princesses and ladies of the highest nobility; and the Second Class, added by the Emperor Paul, in 1797.

BADGE.—In a large oval centre, the effigy of St. Catherine, enameled proper, holding a cross. The radiating limbs of the cross, enriched with diamonds, protrude from the circumference of the oval. Reverse: Azure and green; on the top of a golden tower, an eric; at the base, two eagles rising with snakes in their beaks to feed their young, and above, on a scroll, "*Æquat Monia Comparis.*" The Second Class badge slightly differs. R. sh. to l. s. XXVIII. 164, 165.

STAR.—A solid gold Star of four points, enriched with pearls or diamonds, and in the

centre the effigy of St. Catherine, as on the badge, encircled by a white fillet inscribed "*Equat Munia Comparis.*"

[Wahlen says that it is a silver radiating Star, with the Imperial Eagle in the centre, within an azure fillet.—XXVIII., 163.

HABIT.—Cloth of silver, wrought in gold.

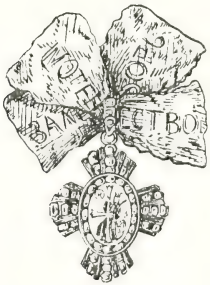
MOTTO.—"*For Love and for Country.*"

RIBBON.—Formerly blue; now scarlet, with two silver stripes, on which is embroidered, in Russ, "*For Love and Fatherland.*"

RUSSIA.

163

164



165

163. Star; 164, 165. Badges, of St. Catherine.

RUSSIA.

Order of Alexander Newsky.

THE ORDER OF ALEXANDER NEWSKY was founded, by the Empress Catherine I., 5th April 1725, agreeably to the intentions of Peter the Great, in honour of Alexander, son of Jaraslov, Prince of Novgorod (1240), who, having defeated the Swedes in battle near the Neva, from the latter river received his surname.

The Order is both Civil and Military, and is open to no one below the rank of Major-General.

The Order receives an annual Imperial bounty.

BADGE.—A gold-edged red enameled Cross *pattée*, with crowned double-headed golden eagles in the angles; on a central plaque of blue enamel (Wahlen says *white*) an equestrian effigy of St. Alexander Newsky. Often enriched with diamonds. R. sh. to l. s.—XXIX. 167.

STAR.—Silver radiating Star of eight points. (Wahlen gives a red centre with crowned cipher, encircled by a red fillet inscribed "*For the Meritorious of the Fatherland.*" In the centre, all of silver, the cipher S. A., encircled by a

fillet with the device, in Russian, "*For the Service of the Country.*"—XXIX. 166.

HABIT.—Red velvet mantle, with white lining, &c. Under vestment, cloth of silver. Black hat and white plumes.

RIBBON.—Red, watered.

FESTIVAL.—St. Andrew's Day.

RUSSIA.

Order of St. Anne.

THE ORDER OF ST. ANNE was founded, 14th February 1735, at Kiel, by Duke Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp, in memory of the Empress Anne, and in honour of his wife, Duchess Anne Petrowna, daughter of the Czar Peter III., and was brought to Russia by the son of the Founder. It originally consisted of fifteen Knights. Paul III., on his accession to the Imperial Throne in 1796, declared it a Russian Order, and divided it into three classes: Grand Crosses, Knights Commanders, and Chevaliers, for Russian subjects and foreigners alike; and at the same time ordained that Knights of St. Andrew should also receive the decoration of the new Order. In 1815, the Emperor Alexander added a fourth class, exclusively for military officers, by whom the badge was to be worn on the sword-hilt. According to the Statutes, the qualifications required for reception into the Order are very varied.

BADGE.—A red gold-edged Cross *pattée*, with golden palm-like floritures in angles, and on central azure plaque, the effigy of St. Anne in enamels. Reverse: A cipher. First Class, l. sh. to r.—XXIX. 168.

STAR.—Silver radiating Star of eight principal points. In the centre, on a field *or*, a cross *gules*. Within a red circular fillet, having in chief two naked angels supporting a small crown, the legend, "*Amav. Just. Piet. Fid.*"—XXIX. 169.

MOTTO.—"*Amav. Justitiæ Pietatis Fidei.*"

RIBBON.—Red, watered, with narrow yellow stripes at borders.

FESTIVAL.—St. Anne's Day, 3rd February.

RUSSIA.

Order of St. George.

THE MILITARY ORDER OF ST. GEORGE was instituted, 7th December 1769, by the Empress Catherine II., as a reward for Officers of the Army and Navy. It was neglected by the Czar Paul I., but revived by his son, Alexander I., whose politic exclusiveness regarding it enhanced its value. It consisted of four classes: the first two being restricted to Major-Generals, and the latter two to Colonels, and Naval Officers of corresponding rank. A fifth class, for inferior military grades, was added in 1807. It is conferred for the taking of a fortress, a vessel, &c., and also for conspicuous presence of mind, or for such counsel as may lead to a victory.

BADGE.—A gold-edged white enamel Cross *pattée*. On a central circular plaque, on a red field, in enamel, St. George and the Dragon. Reverse: A cipher.—XXX. 171.

STAR.—For First and Second Class, a quadrangular radiating Star (never jewelled). In the centre, on a red field, a cipher in gold within a gold-edged black fillet inscribed, in Russ, "*For Military Merit and Valour.*" (Wahlen gives a blue fillet, and St. George instead of the cipher).—XXIX. 170.

RIBBON.—Orange, with three black stripes.

FESTIVAL.—7th December.

RUSSIA.

Order of St. Vladimir.

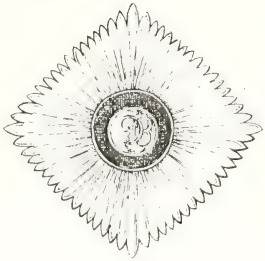
THE ORDER OF ST. VLADIMIR was instituted, 4th October 1782, by the Empress Catherine II., on the anniversary of her Coronation, in honour of Vladimir (who, in 976, introduced Christianity amongst his subjects), as an Order of Merit, Civil and Military. The Czar Paul I. allowed it to fall into desuetude, but it was revived by his son and successor. It consists of four independent classes. "Whoever, at the peril of his life, saves ten lives from fire or water," may claim the right of reception.

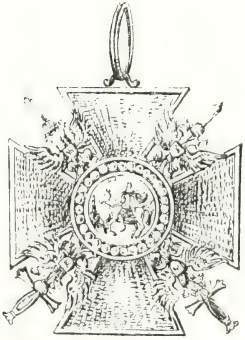
The qualifications are varied, and embrace, amongst others, "the amicable settlement, or prevention of law suits."

There are pensions attached to the Order.

BADGE.—A gold-edged black border, entirely enclosing a red Cross *pattée*, in enamel. On a central gold-edged black enamel plaque, on a heraldic mantle, the cipher "V." Reverse: Date of Foundation, encircled by fillet inscribed, in Russ, "*Utility, Honour, Reputation.*" (N.B.—Never jewelled.) For ordinary Military service the badge is on a rosette. For G. C. from r. sh. at l. - XXIX. 174.

RUSSIA.





166. Star; 167. Badge, of Alexander Newsky. 168. Badge; 169. Star, of St. Anne.
170. Star; 171. Badge, of St. George. 174. Badge, of St. Vladimir.

STAR.—Silver and gold radiated Star of eight principal points, those in saltire being of the latter metal. On a black centre, an elongated cross *pattée or*, encircled by a gold-edged red fillet, inscribed, in Russ, with a legend to the effect that "*Prince St. Vladimir is like the Apostles themselves.*" (Wahlen says the centre has "S. R. K. W." in Russ.)

MOTTO.—[Translated.] "*Utility, Honour, Reputation.*"

RUSSIA.

POLAND.

Order of the White Eagle.

THE Polish ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE. The origin of this Order has been attributed to so remote a date as 1325, but it is more probable that its institution occurred in 1713, although the following circumstances indicate that it grew out of another Order. George Ossilinsky, the self-created Count of Tenecsin (*tempore* Vladimir IV.), founded an Order in honour of the Immaculate Virgin, the Statutes of which were confirmed by Pope Urban VIII. in 1634. But, in 1638, the States of Poland passed a law, that the use of any distinctive personal decoration should amount to an offence against the equality of Knighthood, and, accordingly, prohibited all marks of honour, and declared all such (except the titles which the Union of Lublin had, in 1569, conferred on the Prince of Lithuania and Russia) null and void.

In 1795, on the partition of Poland, this Order was quite overlooked, and was not again heard of until 21st July 1807, when its "restoration" was

proclaimed at Warsaw. Thereupon, Frederick Augustus, King of Saxony, declared himself Sovereign or Grand Master, but was ultimately superseded by the Emperor of Russia.

The Revolution of 1831 led to the union of the Polish Orders with those of Russia. The White Eagle has only one class; and, not being under a Patron Saint, is generally conferred on Princes beyond the pale of Christendom. By an Imperial Decree, of 29th March 1835, the possessors of certain Russian and Polish Orders were ordered to wear the Crosses of both.

The King of Poland, at his Coronation, is said to have formerly become *de facto* Grand Master of this Order; and it is said to have had four classes, limited to seventy-two members. But it does not appear that the Order was fully recognised until the reign of Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski.

This Order ranks between those of Alexander Newsky and St. Anne.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Imperial Crown, on a red Maltese Cross, bordered white, edged gold, and with globules of the same at the points, in enamel—the White Eagle of Poland. (Wahlen says that it is charged upon a red central plaque.)—A variety is given in XXX. 177.

STAR.—Gold-fluted, radiating, of eight principal points. From a central golden heraldic rose, a white cross with red borders; in the angles, blue wavy rays; and on the limbs, the words distributed, "*Pro—Fide—Rege—et Lege.*" (Wahlen places the legend on a blue fillet.)—XXX. 176.

RIBBON.—Blue.

RUSSIA.

POLAND.

Order of St. Stanislaus.

THE Polish Order of St. Stanislaus was founded, 7th May 1765, by Stanislaus Augustus Poniatowski, in honour of the Patron Saint of Poland, and consisted of one hundred Knights, exclusive of foreigners.

On the 1st December 1815, the Emperor Alexander, as King of Poland, confirmed the Order; and, on the 16th December 1816, divided it into four classes. On the 29th December 1831, the Czar Nicholas united it with the Russian Orders, and next to that of St. Anne.

Russian priests are excluded from the Order; and there are pensions attached to it.

BADGE.—A red enameled gold-edged Maltese Cross, with gold globules at the points; and in the angles (the Russian Eagle in gold, according to Wahlen), a crowned *white* enameled eagle. On a white enameled central circular plaque, within a

green laurel-wreath, the effigy of St. Stanislaus, the Patron Saint of Poland, in Episcopal vestments. Reverse: The cipher S. S. substituted for the effigy. The Chevaliers of the White Eagle wear the decoration of the Third Class.—XXX. 179.

STAR.—Radiating, silver, of eight principal points; in the centre, encircled by a yellow and green heraldic wreath, the Royal Cipher. (Wahlen adds a red fillet inscribed, "*Præmiando incitat.*")—XXX. 178.

MOTTO.—"*Præmiando incitat.*"

RIBBON.—Red, with white stripe at borders.

FESTIVAL.—7th May.

RUSSIA.

POLAND.

Order of Military Merit.

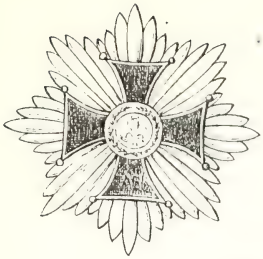
THE Polish ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT was founded, 24th May 1792,* by Stanislaus Augustus, but on the 25th August following, it was abolished. The Order was, however, revived at Warsaw, in 1807, by Frederick Augustus of Saxony. After that, it passed to Russia, but was unnoticed, until the Czar Nicholas gave it a new Constitution, and placed it in the third rank of Russian Orders. The nobility have a right to the decoration.

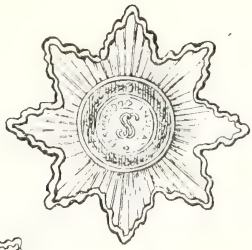
It has five classes.

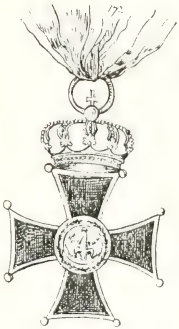
BADGE.—This has been variously given by different authors. A black gold-edged Cross *pattee*, curved in the limbs (or, an obtuse-angled Maltese Cross), and with gold globules at the points (Wahlen surmounts it with an Imperial Crown).

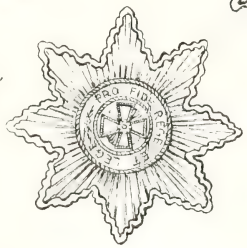
* M. Perrot says 1791.

POLAND.









172. Star; 173. Badge, of Military Merit. 176. Star; 177. Badge, of White Eagle. 178. Star; 179. Badge, of St. Stanislaus.

On a gold centre, encircled by a green enamel laurel-wreath, a White Eagle. The Second Class is of gold, and the Fifth of silver, with the figure of St. George and the Dragon substituted for the eagle. On the gold cross are distributed the words, "*Mili—tari—vir—tuti*"; and on the silver, "S. A. R. P."—XXX. 173.

STAR.—The badge of the First Class, on an eight principal pointed silver radiating Star. (For First Class only.)—XXX. 172.

MOTTO.—"*Militari virtuti.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, dark blue, with three black stripes.

OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.

Belgium; Bulgaria (Turkey); Denmark;
Greece; Luxemburg; Monaco; Montenegro; Netherlands;
Pontifical; Portugal; Roumania; Servia; Spain;
Sweden and Norway; Turkey (*see* Asiatic States).

BELGIUM.

Order of Leopold.

THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD, Civil and Military, was founded, 11th July 1832, by Leopold I., and has since been divided into five classes: 1. Knights Grand Cordons; 2. Grand Officers; 3. Commanders; 4. Officers; and 5. Chevaliers. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Crown. A pension is attached to the three inferior grades.

BADGE.—Resting on a wreath of green enamel oak-leaves and laurel, a white enamel Maltese Cross with gold borders, and globules at the points, connected with a four-arched Royal Crown, by two cross swords of gold. In the centre, within a red fillet bearing the motto of the Order, on a *sable* field, the Belgian Lion, *or*. The Military decoration is distinguished by the cross swords; and the Grand Cordons also bear the latter under the central escutcheon. The reverse of the centre bears, instead of the lion, the Royal Cipher L. R. doubled. G. C. wear the badge at the l. s. by a ribbon across r. sh.; Commanders, round the neck; the Officers, at the button-hole, with a rosette; the Chevaliers, without a rosette. The badge of the last class is silver.—XXXI. 181.

COLLAR.—Gold. The Belgian Crown, Lion, and Royal Cipher, alternately.—XXXI. 181.

STAR.—Silver, of eight principal points radiating from the badge in the centre, placed on two cross swords, gold; embroidered on l. b. The Grand Officers wear the Cross of the Order in silver, the centre being on cross swords of gold, and in the angles rays of silver, on l.b.—XXXI. 180.

MOTTO.—"*L'union fait la force.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, crimson.

BELGIUM.

Order of the Iron Cross.

THE IRON CROSS, or ORDER OF CIVIL MERIT, was founded, 21st July 1867, by Leopold II., King of the Belgians. But it *originated* in the Decoration of Honour, instituted by the National Congress of Belgium, in 1830.

BADGE.—A black enamel Maltese Cross, with gold edges, and black globules at the points. In the centre, a gold plaque bearing the Belgian Lion. Suspended by a plain gold ring from the ribbon.—XXXI. 182.

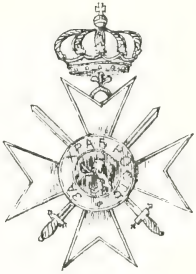
RIBBON.—Watered, crimson, with double black and yellow stripes at the borders.

BELGIUM AND BULGARIA.

180

181

182



183

180. Star; 181. Badge and Collar, of Leopold. 182. Badge of Iron Cross.
183. Badge of Military Order.

BULGARIA.

The Military Order.

THE MILITARY ORDER of Bulgaria was instituted by Prince Alexander I., on the 17th April 1879. The reigning Prince is Grand Master, and wears the decorations of the First and Fourth Classes together. The First and Second Classes wear the decoration round the neck; the Third and Fourth at the button-hole. The decorations of the latter, however, are without a Crown, and with silver swords.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the *Bulgarian* Crown in gold, a large golden, white enameled, gold-edged Maltese, or eight-pointed Cross, with two cross swords of gold issuing from the angles of the latter. On a red enameled field, encircled by a green enameled fillet inscribed, in the Bulgarian character, "*For Bravery*," the Arms of the Principality—a crowned lion rampant, *or*. Reverse: On a similar field, the Princely Cipher in gold; the fillet being inscribed, in the same character as before, "Prince of Bulgaria, 1879."—XXXI. 183.

STAR.—Or Plaque. Similar to the Cross, but without the crown, and around the fillet there is a representation of jewels. On l. s.

MOTTO.—"*Za-khrabrost.*"

N.B.—Bulgaria being still tributary to the Ottoman Empire, its Order is not *strictly* within the limit of Sovereign Orders.

DENMARK.

The Danish Orders are administered by a "Chapter of the Royal Orders," established at Copenhagen, 28*th June* 1808.

Like Germany, Denmark has a "Festival of Orders," held, respectively, on the 28*th January and* 28*th June, at the Castle of Rosenbourg and at Fredericksbourg.*

Order of the Elephant.

THE origin of this Order has, by some, been attributed to the period of the First Crusade; by others, to Canute VI., in the twelfth century; while others, again, refer its institution to the *latter* half of the fifteenth, when it is supposed to have been founded by Christian I. But there is also a suggestion, that its origin may be due to the rise of the Danish power in the East Indies. Be this as it may, it is held in high estimation, owing to its being but rarely conferred. The Danish authorities assert that Christian I. only *restored* it, and that it was originally of a religious character, as, under the name of the "Society and Fraternity of the Holy Virgin Mary," it required the confirmation of Pope

Pius V., in 1462, and of Pope Sixtus VI., in 1464. But Christian V., 1st December 1693, altered its Statutes, and gave it its present name.

It has but one class, consisting of thirty Knights, exclusive of Princes of the Blood; and one of the qualifications is, the profession of the Evangelical religion.

BADGE.—A white enameled Elephant with golden tusks, and housings of blue enamel, on which is a plain cross of diamonds. On its back is a jewelled and red enameled machicolated tower, and on its neck is an Indian, enameled black, with white turban and golden javelin. On the housings and collar is the initial D.—XXXII. 186

COLLAR.—Alternate links of golden elephants, with blue enamel housings and towers.—XXXII. 185.

STAR.—A radiating silver Star of eight principal points with globules, issuing from a gold circular centre, which, within a *silver* laurel-wreath, bears on a red enameled field a cross of brilliants. It is worn on the l. b.—XXXII. 184.

HABIT.—White satin. A crimson velvet robe and hood, lined with white fur; in the case of the King, ermine. A black velvet hat, with a red and white plume.

MOTTO.—"*Magnanime pretium.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, light blue.

DENMARK

Order of the Danebrog

lency" and the privilege of receiving the military honours due to a Lieutenant-General; Knights Grand Cross, with the military honours of Major-General; Commanders; and Chevaliers; and a Fifth Class was established, by Royal Letters Patent, 28th June 1808, and 28th January 1809.

BADGE.—An oblong Danish Cross, enameled white, with red border and gold edges, depending from the Royal Cipher, surmounted by a Royal Crown. In the angles of the cross is the same crown. In the centre of the cross is the initial "W," regally ensigned, and on the limbs are distributed the words, "*Gud—og—Kon—gen.*" On the reverse are the dates 1219, 1671, 1808. G. C. wear the badge without inscription in diamonds. The First Class wear the badge at r. s. by a ribbon across l. sh.; the Second Class, round the neck, as do also Ecclesiastics; the others at the button-hole. The last Class wear it in silver.—XXXII. 189.

STAR.—The badge without the Crown, on a silver radiating Star of eight principal points. For two highest classes.—XXXII. 187.

HABIT.—White. Mantle, pale red velvet bordered with white fur. Black hat, with white and red plumes.

COLLAR.—Golden. The monogram of Christian V. and Waldemar, regally ensigned, and alternating with the cross of the Order.—XXXII. 188.

MOTTO.—"*Pietati et Justitiæ,*" and "*Gud og Kongen.*"

RIBBON.—White, with two red borders.

FESTIVAL.—15th April, the birthday of Christian V.

DENMARK.

187

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185

188

189

186

184. Star; 185. Collar; 186. Badge, of the Elephant.
187. Star; 188. Collar; 189. Badge, of Dannebrog.

GREECE.

Order of the Redeemer.

THE ORDER OF THE REDEEMER (or SAVIOUR) was founded, 1st June (20th May) 1833,* by King Otho, to commemorate the deliverance of Greece. It is conferred on foreigners as well as natives, for distinction in arms, science, art, commerce, and industry. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Crown, and there are five classes: Twelve Knights Grand Cross; twenty Grand Commanders; thirty Commanders; one hundred and twenty Knights of the Golden Cross; and Knights of the Silver Cross, unlimited. The first four classes are limited (exclusive of Princes of the blood and foreigners).

There are pensions attached to the Order. The decoration of the Order has been recently altered.

BADGE.—A white enameled Maltese Cross, gold edged, surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, the angles of the cross being connected by a green enamel laurel

* Strictly speaking, this was the conversion of the earlier "Decoration of Honour" into an "Order."

wreath. On the golden central plaque, the Redeemer enameled, with a Byzantine "glory," and robed in red, blue, and gold. Surrounding it, a dark blue fillet, bearing the legend, "Η ΔΕΞΙΑ ΣΟΥ ΧΕΙΡ ΔΕΔΟΞΑΣΤΑΙ ΕΝ ΙΣΧΥΙ." On the reverse, on an azure field, the White Cross of Greece, within a fillet of dark blue enamel, inscribed, "Η ΕΝ ΑΡΓΕΙ Δ' ΕΘΝΙΚΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΣΥΝΕΛΕΥΣΙΣ. ΑΩΚΘ." The badge is worn at the r. s. from a ribbon crossing the l. sh. by the two first classes, and at the button-hole by the remainder, except Grand Commanders, who suspend it from a ribbon.—XXXIII. 191.

STAR.—On the r. b., issuing from a central *azure* disc, bearing an *effigy of the Redeemer*, within a white fillet inscribed "*Si Deus nobiscum quis contra nos*"—a radiating Star of eight principal points. After the Revolution of 1863, the legend was altered, and another effigy substituted.—XXXIII. 190.

MOTTO.—As above.

RIBBON.—Watered, azure, with two white stripes at the borders.

N.B.—The Order of the Saviour (or Redeemer). After the Revolution of 1862, the legend was altered to: "Instituted in 1862, at Argos, by the Fourth National Greek Assembly." Another effigy was, at the same time, substituted.*

* M. de Brotonne.

LUXEMBOURG.

Order of the Oak Crown.

THE ORDER OF THE OAK CROWN was founded, 29th December 1841, for all classes of Society, by William II. of the Netherlands, who declared the Grand Mastership inseparable from the Ducal Crown.

There are four classes: Grand Cross; Knights, with the Star of the Order; Commanders; and Knights.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a crown, a silver Cross, with a green enameled centre, on which, within a red enamel fillet encircled with an oak-wreath of green enamel, the letter "W" in gold. The G. C. wear the badge at l. s. suspended to a ribbon from the r. sh.—A variety is given in XXXIII. 192.

STAR.—Eight-pointed Maltese, *scaly*. On a green centre, within a red fillet bearing the motto of the Order, and surrounded by a green wreath, "W" crowned.—XXXIII. 193.

MOTTO.—"*Je maintendrai.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, orange, with three green stripes.

*

MONACO.

Order of St. Charles.

THE ORDER OF ST. CHARLES was instituted, 15th March 1858, by Prince Charles III. of Monaco, and consists of five classes: Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Knights or Chevaliers. The Sovereign is Grand Master, and the Order is administered by the Chancellor.

On the 6th January 1863, the Order was remodelled, and it was then decreed that, admittance into it should only be in the grade of Chevalier or Knight; promotion in the Order requires a fixed period of service in each grade, upwards. Foreigners are admitted into the Order.

BADGE.—A Maltese Cross, in white enamel, bordered red, and garnished at the eight points with golden globules. In the centre, on a red enameled field, encircled by a white enameled gold-edged fillet inscribed "*Princeps et Patria*" in gold, the double Royal Cipher "C" crowned, also in gold. Reverse: The Prince's Arms [Grimaldi], lozengy *gules* and *argent*, in enamel, the encircling white enameled fillet bearing the legend, "*Deo Juvante*." The cross rests on a crown of laurel and olive, in green enamel and gold, and is

surmounted by the Crown of Monaco, proper. The classes are distinguished by the size of the decoration. G. C. r. sh. to l. h.—XXXIII. 194.

STAR.—Eight silver principal rays, *à pointes de diamants*, having in the centre the badge of the Order (obverse). For G. C. and G. O. only.

RIBBON.—White, watered, with two broad crimson stripes near the borders.

MOTTO.—"*Princeps et Patria.*"

FESTIVAL.—St. Charles.

MONTENEGRO.

Order of Danilo the First.

THE ORDER OF DANILO I., or, of the Independence of Montenegro, was instituted by Prince Danilo I., 17th (29th) December 1852. It has been remodelled, and now consists of Four[1] Classes: Grand Cordon, Grand Officers, Commanders, and Chevaliers. The Order is conferred for Civil Merit, and the number of the Fourth Class is unlimited. The *Chancellerie* of the Order is composed of the senior Knight and a Secretary. The Order is conferred by the Prince, as Grand Master, on the recommendation of his Ministers.

BADGE.—As on the Star, but surmounted by a golden Crown, depending from which are two golden fillets or cserols. Reverse: On the central red enamel shield, the date "1852-3." The black enamel and silver cross of the Chevaliers is elongated in the lower limb, and has no red and white enamel borders or crown. The decoration is borne by Grand Cordon *en sautoir*, from r. sh. at l. h., with star on l. b.; by Grand Officers, the Commander's cross is worn by

[1] Originally of only one class. On the 23rd April [o.s.] 1852, a Second Class was added.

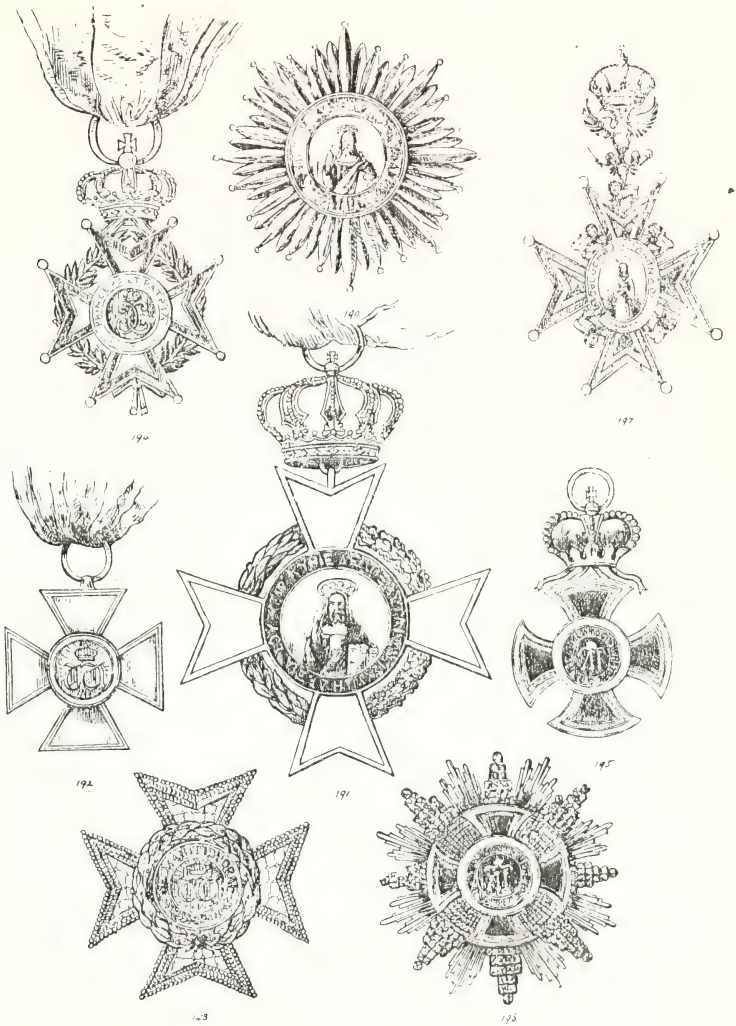
a ribbon round the neck, and with star on l. b.; by Commanders, round the neck; and by Chevaliers, on the l. b. by a triangulated ribbon.—XXXIII. 195. The Fourth Class has a small silver cross (worn on the breast) enameled black. On a central red plaque, in gold, "Prince"; round it, in Montenegrin characters, "Danilo I.," with the other mottoes.

STAR.—On a silver Star of sixteen triplet rays, alternately diamond-cut, a curved variety of the Cross *patée*, of dark blue enamel, bordered red, and then white, each gold-edged. On a central circular shield of red enamel, within a dark blue fillet, gold-edged and bearing the cipher "A. I." in gold, encircled by a white enamel foliated ring with a small golden glory, the Prince's Cipher, and Crown.—XXXIII. 196.

MOTTO.—In Slavonic characters, "*Prince of Montenegro.*" On the reverse, in the same characters, in the centre, "1852-3"; and encircling it, "*For the Independence of Montenegro.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, white, with a narrow red stripe near the borders.

GREECE, LUXEMBOURG, MONACO, AND MONTENEGRO.



190. Star; 191. Badge, of the Redeemer. 192. Badge; 193. Star, of the Oak Crown.
194. Badge of St. Charles.
195. Badge; 196. Star, of Danilo I. 197. Badge of St. Peter.

MONTENEGRO.

Order of St. Peter.

THE Family ORDER OF ST. PIERRE (ST. PETER) was founded, 23rd April (5th May) 1852, by Prince Danilo I., exclusively for members of the reigning House.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a double-headed silver eagle, displayed, and Imperially crowned (gold), over a small lion *passant guardant*, a red enameled Maltese Cross, gold-edged, with white and narrower dark blue enamel borders and gold globules at the points. On a circular red enamel centre, encircled by a blue enamel fillet bearing the legend, the effigy of St. Peter in gold. In the angles of the cross, four lions *passant guardant or*. On the reverse, the date, in gold, "1852–3." The cross is borne on the l. b. by the ribbon.—XXXIII. 197.

MOTTO.—In Slavonic characters, expressive of the reward of merit.

RIBBON.—White, blue, and red, in equal stripes.

N.B.—A gold medal for "Valour" was instituted 1st (13th) January 1851, by the Vladika Peter II.

NETHERLANDS.

Order of William.

THE Military Order of William, founded by King William I., 30th April 1815, consists of four classes: 1. Grand Cross; 2. Commanders; 3 and 4. Knights, First and Second Class. Pensions are conferred in the inferior grades.

It may here be stated that there are now only two Orders of Knighthood of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, "The Military Order of William," for Conspicuous Gallantry, and "The Order of the Netherlands Lion," to reward Civil Merit. But, as head of the junior branch of the House of Nassau, the King of the Netherlands confers the "Order of the Golden Lion" of *that House** as a family Order; for it is neither a Dutch nor a Luxembourg *national* Order.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal golden Crown, jewelled, a white enamel Maltese Cross, with gold edges, and globules at the points; in each angle of the cross,

* Or Nassau Order of the Golden Lion, which is distinct from the Netherlands Order of the same name [XXXIV. 200, 202].

a green enamel oak-leaf edged gold, and on the limbs of the cross, distributed, the words "*Voor—Moed—Beleid—Trouw*." In the centre, the Burgundian flint-steel in gold; on the reverse of which is an azure disc encircled by a green enamel laurel-wreath, and bearing the initial "W." G. C. wear the badge at l. s. by a ribbon across r. sh.; Commanders, round the neck; others at button-hole. For the Fourth Class the badge is of silver.—XXXIV. 199.

STAR.—The badge, without the Crown, on an eight-pointed *scaly* Star, each point terminating in a globule. The two higher classes wear the star on the l. b.—XXXIV. 198.

MOTTO.—"*Voor—Moed—Beleid—Trouw.*"

RIBBON.—Orange, with two blue stripes at the borders.

FESTIVAL.—16th January.

NETHERLANDS.

Order of the Netherlands Lion.

THE CIVIL ORDER OF MERIT, or of the NETHERLANDS LION, was founded, 20th September 1815, by King William I. The Sovereign is Grand Master, and the dignity is vested in the Crown. There are three classes: 1. Grand Cross; 2. Commanders; 3. Knights. There is also a supernumerary class. The first distribution of decorations was made on the 18th November 1815, the anniversary of the Queen's birthday.

BADGE.—A white enamel Maltese Cross, ensigned with a Royal Crown of gold, jewelled, and having at its eight points as many golden globules. Between the limbs of the cross, the initial "W" in gold; and on a circular enamel centre, *azure*, a lion rampant crowned *or*: and, on the reverse of the plaque, the initial "W" in gold, and the motto, "*Virtus Nobilitas.*" The badge is worn by G. C. at l. s. by a ribbon across the r. sh.; by Commanders round the neck; and at the button-hole by Chevaliers.—XXXIV. 201; G. C.'s badge, 202.

STAR.—On a radiating silver Star of eight principal points, the badge of the Order. Only the G. C. wear the Star.—XXXIV. 200.

MOTTO.—"*Virtus Nobilitas.*"

RIBBON.—Nassau blue, with two orange stripes.

NETHERLANDS.

Order of the Golden Lion.

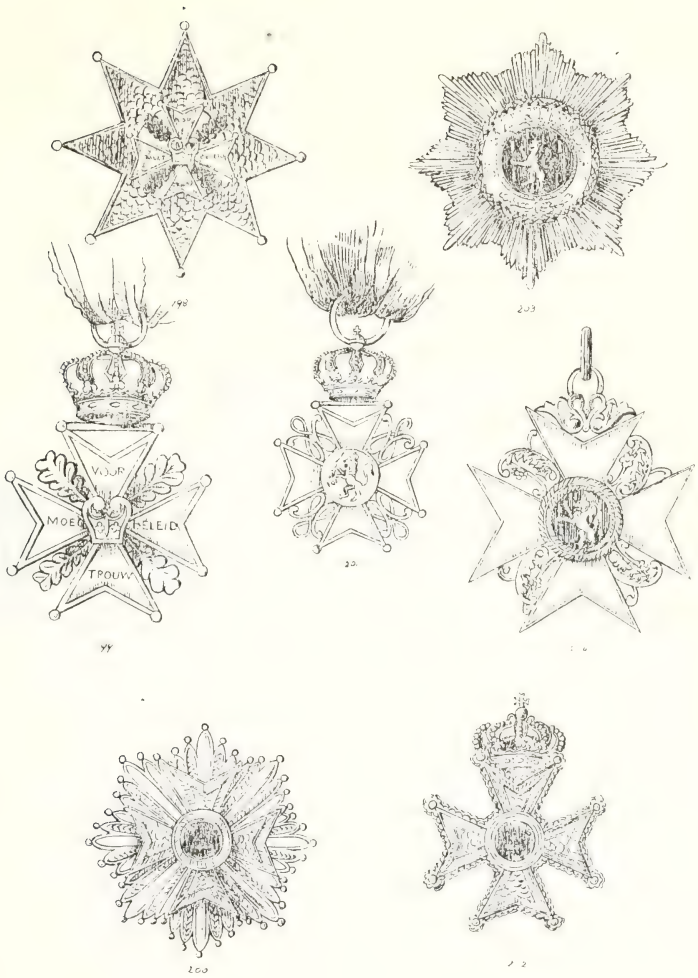
THE Family ORDER OF THE GOLDEN LION of the House of Nassau, instituted by King William III., 16th March 1858, is conferred by the Sovereign in his capacity of head of the Junior Branch of the House of Nassau, and is, therefore, a Family Order.

BADGE.—A white enamel Maltese Cross, gold-edged. "N" in the angles, within a double gold fillet; the Lion of Nassau on an *azure* field.—XXXIV. 201.

STAR.—An eight-rayed silver Star. The Lion of Nassau within a white fillet, bearing the motto.—XXXIV. 203.

MOTTO.—"*Je maintendra.*"

RIBBON.—Orange, with two narrow blue stripes.



198. Star; 199. Badge, of William.
200. Star; 201, 202. Badges, of the Netherlands Lion.
203. Star; 204. Badge, of the Golden Lion.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of St. Gregory the Great.

THE ORDER OF ST. GREGORY THE GREAT was, on the 1st September 1831, established, as a reward for zeal in the cause of the [Roman] Catholic religion, by Pope Gregory XVI. The original four classes were, in 1834, reduced to three, namely: Grand Crosses, Commanders, and Knights or Chevaliers, which, as regards subjects of the Papal States, were limited, respectively, to thirty, seventy, and three hundred.

BADGE.—A gold-edged Maltese Cross, with gold globules at the points, enameled red, with a broad white enamel border. On a circular centre, within a golden fillet inscribed "*S. Gregorius Magnus*" [and on the reverse, "*Pro Deo et Principe*"], the bust of the Saint in gold, on an azure field. For Civil Merit, the cross is surmounted by a green enamel olive-wreath; and for Military, by an antique gold trophy. It is worn by G. C. from r. sh. by a ribbon at l. s.; by Commanders, round the neck; and by Chevaliers, at the button-hole.—XXXV. 206, 207.

STAR.—On a radiating silver Star of eight principal points, the badge of the Order without

trophy or wreath, or the white border to the cross. Worn only by G. C. and on l. b.—XXXV. 205.

MOTTO.—"*Pro Deo et Principe.*"

RIBBON.—Red, with yellow borders.

FESTIVAL.—St. Gregory's Day.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of Christ.

THE ORDER OF CHRIST is Portuguese as well as Pontifical, and originated in this wise: King Dionysius of Portugal, opposing Pope Clement V. in his suppression of the Templars, afforded the latter Order an asylum in his dominions; and, in 1319, Pope John XXII. made a compromise, by consenting to the continuance of the Order under the name of the Knights of Christ, and reserving to himself and his successors the right to create a similar Order in the Papal States. In the latter, it has, ever since then, been conferred on aliens as well as natives. It is of one class only; and, unlike the Portuguese Order, noble descent is not indispensable to admission.

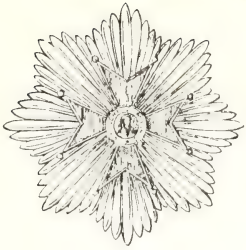
BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a long, red enameled, gold-edged cross, flattened out at the extremities, and again charged with a small plain white cross, sometimes enriched with pearls. The badge is distinguished, for

Military Merit, by a golden trophy above the crown. It was originally attached to a gold chain; and is still worn round the neck, but by a ribbon.—XXXV. 209, 210.

STAR.—A radiating silver Star of eight principal points, charged in the centre with the red cross of the badge.—XXXV. 208.

RIBBON.—Red.

PONTIFICAL.



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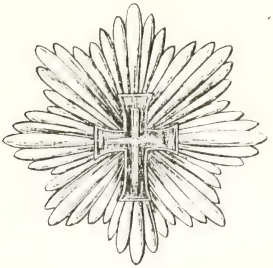

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205. Star; 206, 207. Badges, of St. Gregory the Great.
208. Star; 209, 210. Badges, of Christ.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of St. Sylvester.

THE doubtful ORDER OF THE GOLDEN SPUR (now of ST. SYLVESTER) *claims* a superior antiquity to all other Knightly Orders, on the presumption that it was founded by Constantine the Great and confirmed by Pope Sylvester. The true origin, however, must be attributed to either Pope Paul III. or to Pope Pius IV. in 1559.

The Knights used to be styled, in their patents, "Latern Counts Palatine," and had precedence of the Knights of Malta, and the Teutonic Knights. Several alterations have occurred in the Statutes of the Order; and the right of nomination having been conceded to Cardinals and Dukes, its reputation was at length impaired.

Pope Gregory XVI. perceiving the advisability of restriction, in 1841 decreed that it should only be conferred for zeal in the [Roman] Catholic religion, for civil virtues, and for eminence in science and art. At the same time the Order was divided into two classes: Commanders and Knights. The insignia prescribed by Benedict XIV. was, however, retained, with the exception

of a change in the Cross, on the reverse of which the words "*Gregorius XVI. restituit*" now appear.

BADGE.—As prescribed by Benedict XIV., altered by Gregory XVI. to the following: On a gold Maltese Cross, with a golden spur between the two base points, and between the re-entering angles of the cross a disc within a central circular fillet, *azure*, inscribed "*Gregorius XVI. restituit*," on a white enameled centre, the bust or image of the Saint in gold. Worn by Commanders round the neck; by Chevaliers, on the breast.—XXXVI. 211.

HABIT.—A red uniform.

RIBBON.—Red, with two black stripes.

FESTIVAL.—St. Sylvester's Day.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of Pius.

THE ORDER OF PIUS was founded, 17th June 1847, by Pope Pius IX. It consists of two classes, and confers personal and hereditary nobility.

BADGE.—On a blue enameled Star of eight plain bevelled points, edged with gold, and within a central golden fillet inscribed "*Virtuti et Merito*," on white enamel, the Founder's name in gold. Reverse: The date "MDCCCXLVII." Worn by First Class at l. s., by a ribbon from r. sh.; by Second Class, round the neck.—XXXVI. 213.

STAR.—A silver radiating Star, with the badge in the centre, which may be enriched. Restricted to the First Class.—XXXVI. 212.

HABIT.—Blue uniform, with red facings.

MOTTO.—"*Virtuti et Merito.*"

RIBBON.—Dark blue, with red double borders.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM ["Hospitallers," or "Knights of Malta"]. On the fall of Napoleon I., Pope Pius VII. restored this Order in the Papal States. After the fall of Malta and dispersion of the Knights, the Deputy Grand Master established himself at Rome, and in 1839 some lands were restored, or granted, to this remnant of the Order, which still maintains a certain religious character. One form of the badge is given, XXXVI. 216.

There are Chevaliers, Officers, and Serving Brethren. Also an Administrator-General [*see* "Patriarchal"].

The Order of Malta, of St. John, or Hospitallers, was, as is generally well known, founded by some merchants of Amalfi, in the year 1048. Godfrey of Bouillon, in 1099, gave it a Constitution and endowment; relieved the Monks from the administration, and substituted Knights from his army, as a Spiritual Order. As such, in 1113, it was confirmed by Pope Paschal III.

It was divided into three classes, subject to the obligations of obedience, chastity, and poverty, namely: 1. Knights Crusaders; 2. Priests charged with

Spiritual duties; 3. Servitors. Subsequently a fourth class—subordinates and menials—was added, under the name of Doratists.

After the loss of Ptolemais, Villiers the Grand Master, removed the remnant of the Order to Cyprus, where Guy, of Lusignan, gave them half the town of Limisso [Limasol], where they soon made themselves a maritime power, and removed, under Villaret, their Grand Master, to Rhodes, which they had conquered in 1309—whence their name, "Knights of Rhodes."

In 1311, the Council of Vienna granted them the greater part of the lands of the Templars. It is unnecessary to recapitulate the memorable exploits of this distinguished Order, from 1321 to 1480.

In 1485, it was granted the possessions of the abolished Orders of the "Holy Sepulchre" and "St. Lazarus." The Order continued to maintain its high reputation when, in 1522, Suleiman II. attacked Rhodes, which was garrisoned by six hundred Knights and four thousand five hundred soldiers of the Order. Being betrayed by their own Chancellor, the Knights capitulated on honourable terms, and retired successively to Candia, Venice, Rome, Viterbo, Nizza, Villa Franca, and Syracuse, when at length the Emperor Charles V., in 1530, enfeoffed them with the islands of Malta and Gozo, with Tripoli, &c., on the tenure of constant war upon infidels and pirates. They soon lost Tripoli; but their exploits in the seventeenth century continued to be brilliant.

In 1761, however, the Order nearly perished. In 1792, it was deprived of all its possessions in France; and, in 1798, Baron Hompesch, its Grand Master, having capitulated to Napoleon, Malta was lost, and the Order abolished. Without political importance, or bond of cohesion, the nominal Order nevertheless continued to assert its existence, under a Deputy Grand Master, who resided at Catanea, and then at Ferrara, from 1805 to 1814.

The Order is said to exist in Austria; and, in Russia, from the fact that a Grand Priory was established in Poland, and is said to be now divided into two grand Priories, one for Greek Catholics, and the other for Roman Catholic Knights.

The old Order is recognised in Prussia; and a renovated Order, popular in England, justifies its pretensions.

BADGE.—The badge is the well-known white Maltese Cross, suspended from a black ribbon.—XXXVI. 216.

PONTIFICAL.

(ALSO PATRIARCHAL)

Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

THE ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, attributed to Pope Alexander VI. and to Godfrey of Bouillon, in 1099, was confirmed by Pope Benedict XIV., 7th January 1746. New Statutes were promulgated, 24th January 1868, by Pope Pius IX.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal Crown, a golden Cross *patonce*, with golden fleur-de-lys in the angles. On a gold-edged white enamel central plaque, the same cross in red enamel, those in the angles being gold. The Chevaliers' cross differs from the Officers', in having a medallion charged with the Arms of Jerusalem.—A variety is shown in XXXVI. 215.

COLLAR.—Gold-linked red enamel crosses, as in the centre of the badge.

STAR.—Of eight principal radiations; in a circular centre, the badge within a wreath.—XXXVI. 214.

HABIT.—On the habit is the red cross *patonce*, with similar crosses in the angles. Embroidered on the left side of the habit of the Chevaliers only.

MOTTO.—"*Beau séant.*"

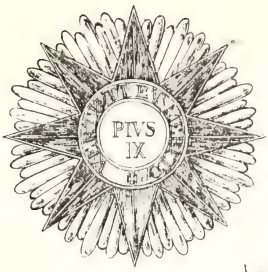
RIBBON.—Black.

FESTIVAL.—St. John's Day.

The Administrator-General wears, embroidered on the left side of the habit, the five red crosses, namely, within two golden palm-branches, and round the circumference, in silver small domes and double points alternating.

The Serving Brothers wear by a gold chain, a gold-edged lozenge *azure*, charged with the badge, but without the crown.

PONTIFICAL.



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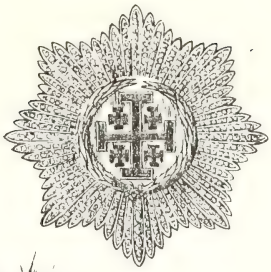

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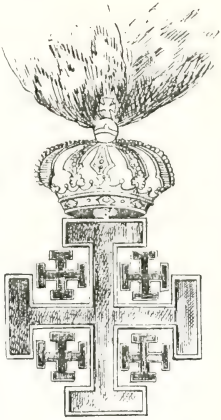

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211. Badge of St. Sylvester. 212. Star; 213. Badge, of Pius.
214. Star; 215. Badge, of the Holy Sepulchre. 216. Badge of St. John of Jerusalem.

PONTIFICAL.

Order of St. Cecilia.

THIS ORDER was instituted by Pope Pius IX., 15th November 1847, with the object indicated by the motto.

BADGE.—A blue enamel plain Cross, surmounted by a wreath of laurel, enameled green, and attached by small gold chains to the cross. On a white enamel centre, the Papal tiara within an arch of blue enamel.

MOTTO.—"*Soliditas et Academia Pontificia S. Cæciliæ.*"

FESTIVAL.—St. Cecilia's Day.

PORTUGAL.

Order of St. Benedict of Aviz.

THE Military Order of St. Benedict of Aviz (or of Evora) originated in a society of noble Portuguese, which was formed in 1143, or 1147, in the reign of Alfonso I., to oppose the Moors. The King sanctioned the new Order, which, in 1162, assumed a Spiritual character, and received Statutes from John of Cirita, the Papal Legate. The Knights were under the Cistercian and Benedictine discipline.

In 1188, Sancho I. removed the Order to the town of Evora; and in 1211–23, Alfonso placed it in the frontier fortress of Aviz.

In 1213, Roderigo Garcia de Açа, seventh Grand Master of Calatrava, ceded domains, which his Order held in Portugal, to these Knights, who thereupon adopted the Statutes and authority of the Spanish Order.

In 1385, however, this union was dissolved; and, from 1550, the Order was administered by the Kings of Portugal as Grand Masters, until, in 1789, Donna Maria secularised the Order [along with those of Christ and St. James], and converted it into an Order of Merit of three classes: six Knights Grand Cross, forty-nine Commanders, and Chevaliers unlimited.

BADGE.—A lily Cross, enameled green, edged gold, ensigned by a red enamel heart and plain cross on a five-pointed white star with golden rays; suspended (for the First Class), by a ribbon passed from r. sh. to l. s.; worn by Second Class, round the neck; by Third Class, at button-hole. XXXVII. 217.

STAR.—Silver, radiated plaque, indented. On a field *argent*, in the centre, encircled by a gold edging, the green Cross of the Order; and, in chief, on the highest radiation, a red heart in flames, as above. The Second Class are without the latter.—XXXVII. 218.

HABIT.—Originally a white military surcoat with a black hood, to which was attached a scapulary.

RIBBON.—Watered, green.

PORTUGAL.

Order of St. James of the Sword.

THE Military Order of St. James of Compostello, or of the Sword, originated in Spain, in 1175, after Henry of Burgundy* had recovered Portugal from the Moors, and constituted it an independent State. His son Alfonso separated from the Portuguese the Spanish Knights, and the schism was confirmed by Popes Nicholas VI. and John XXI., in the reign of King Dionysius, but the Statutes remained identical. At length, the Order lost its independence; its Grand Mastership was vested in the Crown; and, in 1789, it was secularised by Donna Maria, who divided it into three classes: six Knights Grand Cross, one hundred and fifty Commanders, and Chevaliers of unlimited number.

BADGE.—A lily-hilted Sword, *à pied fiché*, enameled red, and representing a Cross

* Alfonso, King of Castile and Leon, son of Ferdinand, gave his daughter, Donna Theresa, in marriage to Henry, son of Robert I., Duke of Burgundy, and the provinces south of the Minho for her dowry (1087).

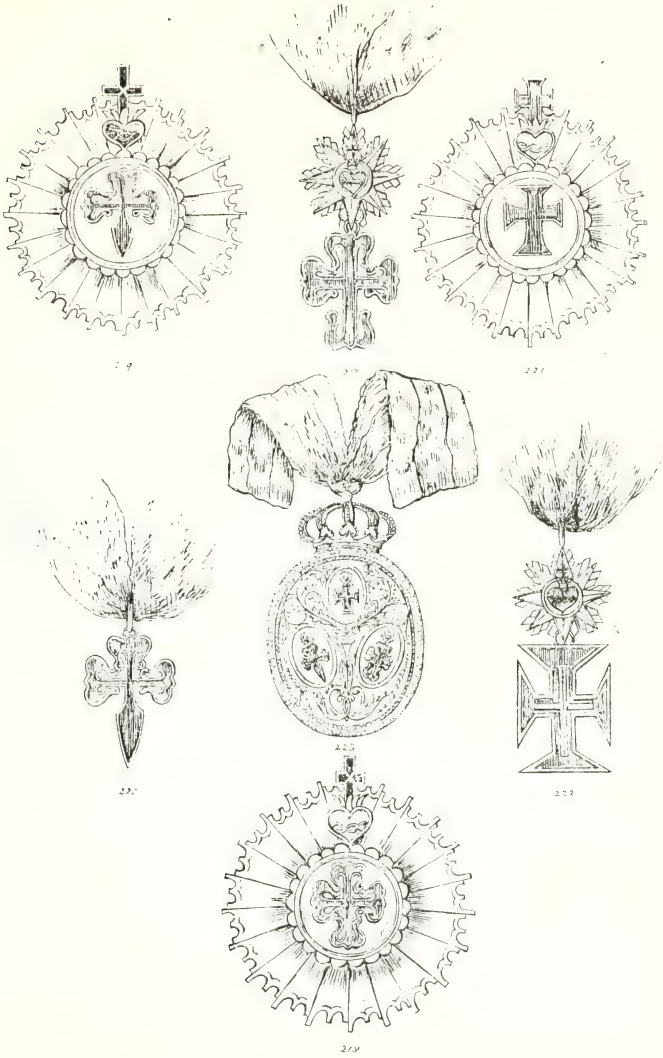
surmounted (for G. C., &c.) by the Sacred Heart in red enamel. Worn from the neck by a triple gold chain.—XXXVII. 220.

STAR.—A silver, radiated plaque, worn by the first two classes. Of peculiar form (similar to the preceding), with the Holy Sword in the circular centre, gold-edged, surmounted by a Bleeding Heart, &c., and plain Cross on the upper rays.—XXXVII. 219.

HABIT.—A blue mantle, bearing the Cross of the Order on the left.

RIBBON.—Violet

PORTUGAL.



217. Badge; 218. Star, of St. Benedict of Aviz.
219. Badge; 220. Star, of St. James of the Sword. 221. Star; 222. Badge, of Christ.
223. Badge of Combined Royal Order.

PORTUGAL.

Order of Christ.

THE Military ORDER OF CHRIST arose on the abolition of the Order of the Temple, and is of a dual character, the other branch being Pontifical.* It was created by Dionysius, or Dennis, King of Portugal, and in 1317–18, or 1319, was confirmed by Pope John XXII.

In 1522, King John III. obtained from Pope Adrian VI. a concession of the administration, and Grand Mastership, to the Crown of Portugal. Since 1789, exclusive of the Grand Master and Grand Commander, the Order has consisted of six Knights Grand Cross, four hundred and fifty Commanders, and an unlimited number of Knights Chevaliers. The Order is only open to Roman Catholics of noble lineage. Foreign members are exempt from the rules, but do not participate in the revenues.

BADGE.—Red enameled Cross, expanding and flattened at the extremities, charged with a plain white Cross. In the case of the First and Second Class, this is

* *See* Pontifical.

surmounted by the Sacred Heart in red enamel, on a star surmounted by a plain cross. Worn from r. sh. to l. s. by First Class. One form of the decoration is shown.—XXXVII. 222.

STAR.—On a silver radiated plaque indented, a central circular silver plaque, charged with the Cross of the Order, and surmounted by a cross rising from a flaming heart.—XXXVIII. 221.

RIBBON.—Red.

N.B.—The Chivalric Orders of "Christ," "St. James," and "St. Bento d'Avis," were originally religious Orders, until secularized in 1789, whereupon the Grand Mastership of the united Orders was vested in the Crown, and the three badges were united in a gold medallion, royally crowned, enameled according to the distinctive colours of the crosses, and suspended by a tri-coloured ribbon of green, red, and violet.

The Knights of the three Orders wear, on solemn occasions, a white mantle attached to the breast by a cordon formed as a rosette; a red cap, gold spurs, &c. And in the full habit they are interred. These Orders are under a special Council named "The Tribunal of Conscience, and of the Orders."—XXXVII. 218, 223.

PORTUGAL.

Order of the Tower and Sword.

THE Ancient and Most Noble ORDER OF THE TOWER AND SWORD, for Merit, was, on the 3rd May 1808, revised—or, perhaps, founded—by the Prince Regent of Portugal, to solemnise his arrival in Brazil, and in commemoration of the older Order of the Sword, attributed to Alfonso V. [1459]. On the 28th July 1832, it was re-modelled by the Duke of Bragança, who gave it its present name and classification. The Grand Mastership is vested in the Sovereign, or Regent. It has five classes : Grand Officers, Grand Crosses, Commanders, Officers, and Knights, ranking respectively as Field Marshal, Major-General, Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain. The number is unlimited in the four lower grades. The Grand Officers are : Grand Commander, Treasurer, Grand Standard-bearer, and Grand Chancellor.

There are also : a King of Arms called Tower and Sword, and who must be a Knight of the Order; two Heralds; and four Pursuivants.

BADGE.—On an enameled green oak-wreath with acorns, a white enameled gold-edged Star of five points, each having a small gold globule at the point, and a golden

tower in chief. On a central circular white plaque, a green laurel-wreath and sword crossed; within a fillet *azur*, inscribed "*Valor Lealdade e Merito*," a sword passed through a green wreath. The reverse bears, on a white enamel field, an open book charged with the Arms of Portugal, within the legend "*Carta Constitutional da Monarquia*," encircled by a blue enameled fillet inscribed "*Pelo rei e pela lei*." G. C., r. sh., l. h.—XXXVIII. 225, 227.

COLLAR.—Gold, with alternating towers, swords and wreaths, &c.—XXXVIII. 226.

STAR.—Of five clustered gold rays, the five-pointed star of the badge, oak-wreath, and central disc; surmounted by a gold tower, and encircled by a gold-edged fillet inscribed "*Valor Lealdade e Merito*," a golden laurel-wreath, and a sword in saltire. G. C.—XXXVIII. 224.

MOTTO.—"*Valor Lealdade e Merito.*"

RIBBON.—Dark blue

PORTUGAL.

Order of Our Lady of the Conception of Villa-Viciosa.

THE ORDER OF OUR LADY OF THE CONCEPTION OF VILLA-VICIOSA was founded by John VI. on the 6th February 1818, and received Statutes, 10th September 1819. The Sovereign is Grand Master. Princes and Princesses of the Blood Royal are Grand Crosses. Noblemen only are admitted. There are three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights, with additional Serving Brethren. The honorary Knights are limited. The Dean of the Chapel Royal at Villa-Viciosa is also an Officer of the Order.

The Order is for both sexes, and comprehends effective and honorary members.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown jewelled, on a glory of golden rays ensigned with eight pentagonal white enamel stars, an eight-pointed Star enameled white, both the great and the lesser stars being marked down the centre and at the edges with gold lines. On a central disc, encircled by an azure fillet inscribed, in gold, "*Padroeiro do Reino*," on a field *argent*, the golden monogram "M. A." Worn from r. sh. at l. s.—XXXVIII. 228.

STAR.—Similar, but without the crown.

MOTTO.—"*Padroeiro do Reino.*"

RIBBON.—Azure, with white borders.

PORTUGAL.

Order of St. Isabella.

THE ORDER OF ST. ISABELLA, for Ladies, was founded, 4th November 1801, by the Prince Regent, who, on the 17th December following, authorised his Consort to frame its Statutes (dated 25th April 1804), and to nominate twenty-six ladies, not under the age of twenty-six, members.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal golden Crown, a gold oval medallion bordered with scrolls and roses issuing from a cherub, bearing within a laurel-wreath an enameled representation of Saint Isabella dispensing alms. Beneath, on a blue enamel escrol, "*Pauperum Solatio.*" Reverse, within a fillet *azure*, inscribed "*Real Orden do Santa Isabel,*" the Royal Cipher in gold on a white enamel field. Exergue: On a blue enamel escrol, "M.D.CCC.I."—XXXVIII. 229.

RIBBON.—Pink and white, striped.

224. Star; 225, 227. Badge; 226. Collar, of the Tower and Sword.
228. Badge of Our Lady of the Conception. 229. Badge of St. Isabella.

ROUMANIA.

Order of the Star.

THE ORDER OF THE STAR, for Civil and Military Merit, was instituted on the 10th May 1877, by Prince Charles of Roumania. The Sovereign is Grand Master. There are five classes, and admission is only in the last, or that of Chevalier.

There are pensions attached to the Order, and foreigners are admitted into it.

The classes are: Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Knights, or Chevaliers. Foreigners may receive the decoration, but do not take the Oath, and are extra to the establishment, which is limited. A certain number of decorations are given to military men. The fees for brevets are fixed by a regulation of 28th June 1877.

BADGE.—A dark blue enamel gold-edged Cross Crosslet, with golden rays issuing from the angles. On a central red enameled field, within a golden oak-wreath, enameled green, an eagle displayed, with legend, "*In Fido Salus.*" The Princely Cipher, crowned, is on the reverse in gold. For military men the badge is surmounted by cross swords, in gold, below the Roumanian Crown.

The cross is of gold for all classes except the Chevaliers, when it is in silver. G. C. from r. sh. to l. h.; Commanders, round neck; Chevaliers, by ribbon on breast.—XXXIX. 233.

STAR.—Of eight principal silver diamond-cut rays, behind which appear the hilts and points of two crossed swords. In the centre, for the second cross, within a gold oak-wreath, on a red field, a gold eagle displayed, within a blue fillet bearing the device, in gold, "*In Fide Salus.*" Worn on l. b. by the two highest classes.—XXXIX. 233A.

RIBBON.—Watered, red, with double blue stripes near the borders.

MOTTO.—"*In Fide Salus.*"

FESTIVAL.—28th June.

ROUMANIA.

Order of the Crown of Roumania.

THIS Order was instituted by the King of Roumania on the 14th March 1881. There are five classes : 1. Grand Cross ; 2. Grand Officers ; 3. Commanders ; 4. Officers ; 5. Knights (Chevaliers). It is worn as the Star of Roumania.

Members are appointed for life. There are twenty-five Grand Crosses; eighty Grand Officers; one hundred and fifty Commanders ; three hundred Officers. Foreigners are not included in this list.

Every member must enter as a simple Knight. It is necessary to have been a Knight for three years before becoming an Officer, two years before becoming a Commander, three years before becoming a Grand Officer, and five years before becoming a Grand Cross. In case of extraordinary services, these delays may be dispensed with.

Nominations and promotions must be proposed and discussed in the Conseil des Ministres.

The honours are the same as those accorded to members of the Star of Roumania.

A member who commits an act contrary to honour, or to the interests of the country, loses his rank in the Order.

BADGE.—A red enamel Maltese Cross, bordered with white enamel, gold-edged. Between the branches of the cross, the Royal Cipher "C" (double). On a red enamel centre, the Crown of Roumania in silver, encircled by a gold-edged enameled white fillet inscribed, in gold, "PRIN NOI INSINE—14 MARTIE 1881." It is suspended by a simple gold ring. Reverse: On a red enamel centre "10. MAIU," encircled by a white enameled gold-edged fillet inscribed "1866, 1877, 1881."

STAR.—Same as the badge, except that the ring is omitted, and between the eight angles of the cross issue five and three grouped jagged silver rays.—XXXIX. 232.

MOTTO.—"*Prin noi insine*" (By ourselves).

RIBBON.—Watered, bright blue, with steel grey borders an inch wide, showing a blue edge.

SERVIA.

GENERAL REMARKS.

THE following extracts from the Servian "Law of Orders," dated 23rd January 1883, may be found useful.

There are but three Orders, as follows :—

1. The ORDER OF THE DOUBLE-HEADED WHITE EAGLE commemorates the re-establishment of the Kingdom, and is conferred for service to the King, the Royal Dynasty, or the country.

2. The ORDER OF THE CROSS OF TAKOVO, instituted by Prince Michael in 1865, and completed 15th February 1878, is conferred for sacrifices made and services rendered in the cause of Servian independence.

3. The ORDER OF ST. SAVA, or ST. SABA, acknowledges services done to the education of the people, to literature, the Church, and the Fine Arts.

All these Orders have five classes, and the King determines which class is to be conferred. But the Order of the White Eagle, in Servia, can only be

conferred, *at first*, in the lowest class, and biennially in the higher classes. During the first month, however, after its institution, the King was not so restricted.

The King is chief of all the National Orders. That of the White Eagle is also possessed by right by the Queen and Princess Royal, and by the Heir-Apparent.

Orders are bestowed under the Royal Sign Manual. If proposed by a Minister, the latter countersigns the decree. In the former case, it is the Chancellor of the Royal Orders who countersigns the decree.

SERVIA.

Order of the White Eagle.

THE Royal ORDER OF THE WHITE EAGLE was instituted by King Milan I., by royal decree, 16th February 1883, to commemorate the re-establishment of the ancient Kingdom of Servia, and, as previously stated, to reward loyalty, and services to the country.

It consists of five classes, namely, Knights Grand Cross (10), Grand Officers (20), Commanders (40), Officers (150), and Chevaliers (300).

It is the highest Order in the Kingdom of Servia.

BADGE.—This consists of a white enamel, gold-traced, double-headed (each crowned) eagle, "displayed" with wings half spread, and somewhat lowered, and with open talons, surmounted by the Crown of Servia, and attached to the latter by two blue enameled scrolls, or ribbons, gold-edged, the Crown being suspended from a ring passing through its orb. The breast of the eagle bears a gold bead-edged oval shield, charged with the arms in enamel—a plain Cross *argent* on a field *gules*, between four demi fleur-de-lys (and not "flint-steels," as often supposed) divided vertically, *or*. Reverse: a golden oval shield, bearing the cipher "M. I." [Milan I.], royally ensigned. On the scrolls appears the inscription, "22nd February 1882," the date of the re-establishment of the Servian Kingdom.—XXXIX.* 229E.

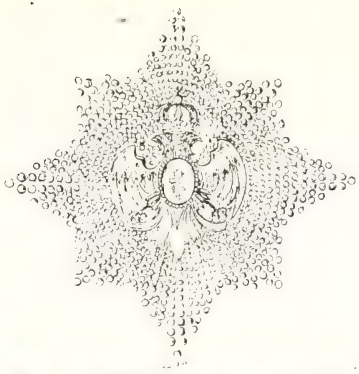
STAR.—The First and Second Classes have a golden "square" star, formed by four principal clusters of rays in the form of crystal facets. On the larger star of the First Class, is the eagle of the Third Class; and on the star of the Second Class, the eagle of the Fourth Class, placed in the direction of the diagonals of the opposed corners.—XXXIX.* 229A.

RIBBON.—Watered, red, with steel-blue borders, edged red, and formed at the ends into a rosette, to which the badge is attached.

MOTTO.—[The inscription, "22nd February 1882."]

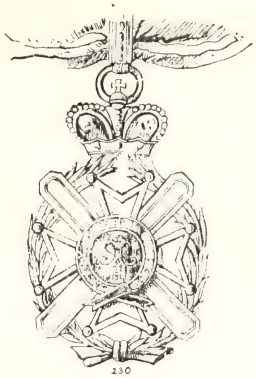
FESTIVAL.—22nd February.

N.B.—The demi fleur-de-lys in the arms, are allusive to the House of Anjou, allied by marriage with the old Royal Dynasty of Servia. The badge differs in size according to the class.



229a. Star; 229b. Badge, of the White Eagle.

SERVIA AND ROUMANIA.



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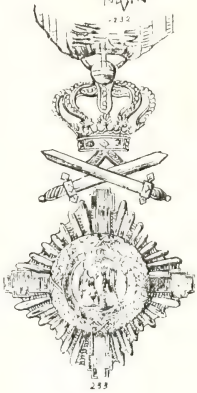

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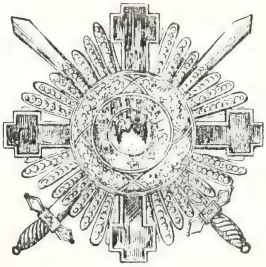


233a

230. Badge of Takova. 231. Badge; 231a. Star, of St. Sava.
232. Star of Crown of Roumania. 233. Badge; 233a. Star, of Star of Roumania.

SERVIA.

Order of St. Sava.

THE ORDER OF ST. SAVA (or ST. SABA) was instituted, 23rd January 1883, for the purpose of acknowledging services done to the Education of the Serbs, to Literature, the Church, and the Fine Arts. It consists of five classes—Knights Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers. The decoration of the Fifth Class is in silver, the superior in gold; but *all* are enameled.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a Royal Crown, a gold Maltese Cross of azure enamel, with a border of white enamel, both edged with gold, each point of the outer Cross terminating in a gold globule. In the centre of the Cross appears an oval red enameled medallion, bearing, in proper colours, the effigy of St. Sava, within a blue enameled fillet, with the device, in old characters (translated), "*By his labours he attained everything.*" A ring passed through the orb of the Crown forms the attachment. Reverse of the medallion, in gold embossed, are the letters "M. I." [Milan I.] royally ensigned. The blue enameled fillet is surrounded by a golden wreath. Between the limbs of the Cross are double-headed eagles of gold (for Fifth Class, silver), with the arms, as on the badge, enameled. The eagles have one crown over both

heads. In the retiring angle of the upper limb of the Cross is a gold fleur-de-lys.—XXXIX. 231.

STAR.—The First and Second Classes have a star of eight principal steel rays cut in facets like crystals. In the centre of the star appears the badge, but without the crown and fleur-de-lys.—XXXIX. 231A.

MOTTO.—[Translated.] "*By his labours he attained everything.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, white, with azure borders and white edges. The breadth varies with the class, as in most other Orders.

PRECEDENCE OF THE SERVIAN ORDERS.

(This is exceptionally given, as two of these Orders now appear for the first time in an English work.)

The White Eagle of the First Class.
The White Eagle of the Second Class.
Military Takovo of the First Class.
Civil Takovo of the First Class and White Eagle of the Third Class.
St. Sava of the First Class.
Military Takovo of the Second Class.
Civil Takovo of the Second Class.
St. Sava of the Second Class.
White Eagle of the Fourth Class.
Military Takovo of the Third Class.
Civil Takovo of the Third Class.
St. Sava of the Third Class.
White Eagle of the Fifth Class, &c. &c.

Rules for wearing:—

1. White Eagle.—(*a*) The ribbon of the First Class, from the l. sh. to the r. h.; star on the l. s. of the breast. (*b*) By the Second Class, the eagle round the neck; the star on the r. s. of the breast. (*c*) By

the Third Class, the eagle round the neck. (*d*) The eagle of the Fourth Class : the officers of the army on the second button ; the civilians on the left button-hole of the dress-coat. (*e*) The Fifth Class on the l. s. of the breast.

2. Order of Takovo.—To be worn in the same manner as the Order of White Eagle, except that the ribbon of the First Class is to be placed from the r. sh. to the l. h. ; the star on the l. s. ; and the Fourth Class, like the Fifth Class, on the l. s. of the breast.

3. Order of St. Sava.*—In everything like Order of Takovo, only that the star is to be placed on the r. s. of the breast.

* There were two St. Sabas (or Savas), both Cappadocians. The Servian Saint was a monk, born in 439.

SERVIA.

Order of Takova

THIS Order was instituted in 1865, on the fiftieth anniversary of the War of Servian Independence, and was named after the village where the Serbs took up arms in 1815. The decoration, of gilt bronze, was made of the first guns which they used. In 1876, it was divided into two classes, which wear the decoration respectively round the neck and on the breast. Subsequently the highest class, or Grand Cordon, was added. By decree, of the 15th February 1878, the Order was divided into five classes, namely, Grand Cross, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Knights or Chevaliers.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, enameled proper, on a wreath of laurel enameled green, a gold-edged white enameled Maltese or eight-pointed Cross, with small globules at the points and projecting from the angles of the cross, the limbs of a golden *saltire*, with triagonal extremities. In the centre, within a dark blue enameled fillet, gold-edged, and with the device of the Order in gold Servian letters—on a red enameled circular shield, the Princely Cipher and Crown in gold. Reverse: the Prince's Arms enameled. The Third and

Fourth Classes have the plain cross without crown or enamel; the Third wearing it by the ribbon folded triangularly. The Grand Cross wears the badge from r. sh. to l. h.—XXXIX. 230.

STAR.—A reproduction of the badge, but without the crown, from which issue eight principal silver rays.

RIBBON.—Crimson, with narrow white and blue borders.

FESTIVAL.—February 15th, or Palm Sunday.

N.B.—It was on Palm Sunday 1815, that Milosch, the Servian patriot, raised the standard of revolt in the village of Takova, and expelled the Turks.

SPAIN.

Order of Calatrava.

[THE THREE RELIGIOUS ORDERS HAVE BEEN SECULARIZED.]

THE ORDER OF CALATRAVA derives its name from the Spanish stronghold recovered from the Moors in 1147, and for the subsequent defence of which Don Raymond, Abbot of Fitero, and Don Diego Velasquez, organised, by permission of the King, a body of troops commanded by Knights, and thus originated the Order. In 1157, however, the Moors were again victorious, and the Templars, to whom the defence had been entrusted, withdrew from Calatrava.

This Order first received Statutes from the Chapter-General of the Cistercians, which were sanctioned in 1164 by the Bishop of Toledo, and subsequently confirmed by Pope Alexander III., who conferred upon the Order many privileges.

In 1163, however, a schism occurred, and a portion of the Knights, separating from the Monkish rule, elected Don Garcias de Redon their Grand

Master. But, in 1187, the two sections were re-united and received new Statutes from their Abbot.

After the defeat of Alfonso IX. at Alarcos, Calatrava was re-occupied by the Moors, whereupon its surviving Knights removed to Salvatierra. But this defeat having been revenged in 1212, they returned to Calatrava.

The Order was never wealthy, although distinguished in war; and having comparatively little power, in 1846, Ferdinand and Isabella, under a Bull of Pope Innocent VIII., claimed the administration of it, and thus destroyed its independent character.

In 1523, the Emperor Charles V., under a Bull of Pope Adrian VI., vested for ever in the Crown of Spain the Grand Mastership of the three Orders of Calatrava, Alcantara, and St. James.

A Convent of Nuns was attached to the Order in 1219, and a second in 1479.

BADGE.—(See Portugal.) On a golden lozenge, a red *fleur-de-lis* Cross.—XL. 234, 235.

HABIT.—A white mantle, with a red *fleur-de-lis* Cross on the l. b.

RIBBON.—Watered, red.

STANDARD.—*Or*, a Cross fleury *gules*, between two fetters and two handcuffs.

SPAIN.

Order of St. James of Compostello.

THE ORDER OF ST. JAMES OF COMPOSTELLO, or, OF THE SWORD, was founded in honour of the relics of St. James the Great (believed to be preserved at Compostello), who was adopted as the Patron Saint of Spain, after the victory of Clavigo. Pedro Hermandez de Fuentes obtained a Bull from Pope Alexander III., 5th July 1175, by which the Order was established, with confirmation of its Statutes.

The Order was entirely independent of Bishops, and subject to the rule of St. Augustine.

Candidates were bound to prove a Christian descent, without admixture of infidel blood; and, also, that on neither parent's side, for four generations, had their progenitors been engaged in trade, brokerage, or usury.

The Order was zealous and energetic against the Moors; but when the intruders were expelled, its wealth and possessions aroused the jealousy and cupidity of the Crown; and, at length, in 1493, on the death of the forty-third Grand Master, Ferdinand and Isabella, fortified by a Bull of Alexander VI.,

assumed the administration of the Order, that instrument having vested the Grand Mastership for ever in the Crown of Spain.

The Order gradually declined, and losing its original character, which had served a useful purpose, became purely Military.

BADGE.—The escutcheon of the Order is an oval gold white enamel Medallion, with a red enamel border, ensigned by a golden armature, and charged with a red enameled sword with a *fleur-de-lis* hilt in the form of a cross *fleury pitchée*. The decoration of the Chevaliers is simply the enameled sword—worn round the neck by a ribbon.—XL. 237.

HABIT.—A white mantle. On the left side in red cloth, the sword badge.—XL. 236.

RIBBON.—Watered, red.

STANDARD.—On a field *or*, the sword-cross of the Order between four escallop shells *gules*.

SPAIN.

Order of Alcantara.

THE ORDER OF ALCANTARA. In 1177, Pope Alexander III. raised the Society of Knights of St. Julian, which had been formed by the brothers Barriento, into a Knightly Order, giving it Statutes and making it subject to the Papal Throne; and, in 1183, Pope Lucius III. confirmed it. In the course of time, the Order acquired wealth and power; and Alfonso IX. having given Alcantara, in 1213, to the Knights of Calatrava, the latter transferred it to these Knights, who thenceforth assumed their designation from it. But internal dissensions arose, and ultimately, in 1495, Ferdinand V., with the consent of Pope Innocent VIII., vested the Grand Mastership of the Order in the Crown of Spain.

With the exception of the colour, the Cross of the Order—granted in 1441—and the Habit of the Knights are identical with that of Calatrava.

BADGE.—The Cross of Calatrava, but in green.—XL. 238, 239.

HABIT.—Original habit the same as that of Calatrava.

RIBBON.—Watered, green.

SPAIN.

Order of Our Lady of Montesa.

THE ORDER OF OUR LADY OF MONTESA, under the rule of the Benedictines, and Statutes of Calatrava, was founded, in 1317, by James II. of Aragon and Valencia. In 1399, Pope Benedict XII. united it to the Order of St. George of Altama.

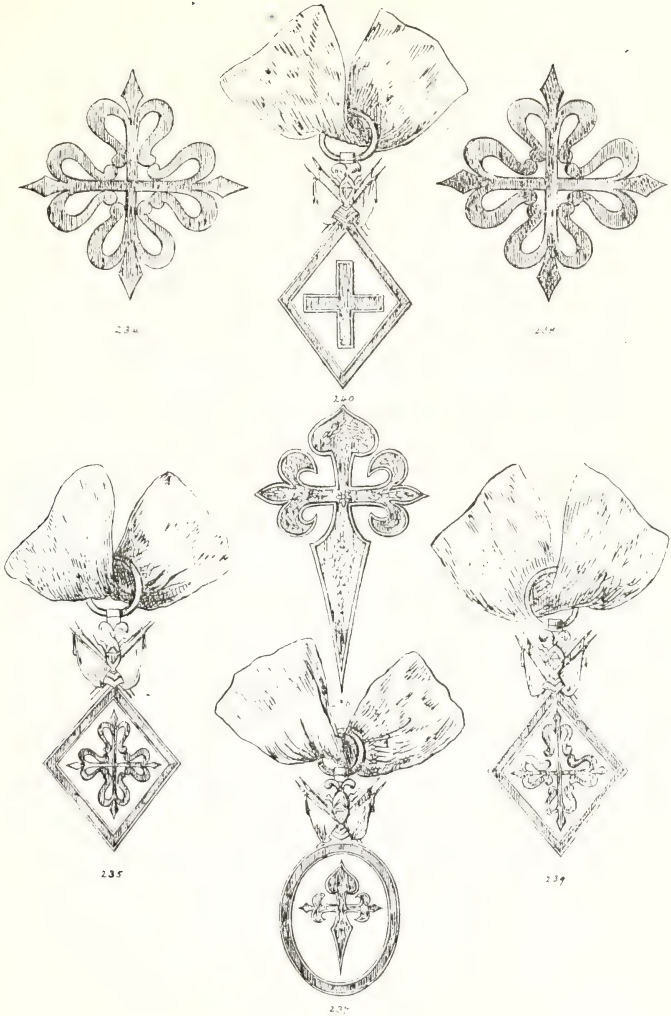
Philip II. at length obtained the Grand Mastership, which, in 1587, was invested in the Crown of Spain.

BADGE.—On a white enamel lozenge, with a red enamel border, surmounted by a golden armature, a plain red cross couped, gold-edged.—XL. 240.

HABIT.—Long white woollen mantle.

RIBBON.—Watered, red.

SPAIN.



234, 235. Badges of Calatrava. 236. Sword Badge.
237. Badge of St. James of Compostella. 238, 239. Badges of Alcantara.
240. Badge of Our Lady of Montesa.

SPAIN.

Order of the Golden Fleece.

THE ORDER OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE is identical in Spain and Austria—a slight variation in the form of the decoration, as regards the suspensory link or attachment of the collar, constituting the only difference. [*See* Austria.*] This is the first in rank of Spanish Orders.

BADGE.—XLI. 241.

COLLAR.—XLI. 242.

HABIT.—A variation of the Austrian, or *vice versa*.

* Austria is referred to merely to obviate unnecessary repetition.

SPAIN.

Order of Charles the Third.

THE ORDER OF CHARLES III. was founded by the Sovereign after whom it is named, in 1771, on the birth of his grandson, Charles Clement, and was confirmed by Pope Clement XIV., 21st February 1772. It received new Statutes from Charles IV., 12th January 1804. It was abolished by Joseph Bonaparte, in 1808, but was restored in 1814. The King of Spain is Grand Master.

It was formerly of two classes, Knights Grand Cross and Knights, who were required to produce evidence of noble descent, and were prohibited from entering certain other Orders. Pensions were decreed to a limited extent. A Knight Grand Cross has the title of "Excellency."

The Order was to be administered by a Committee, and foreigners were originally required, on entering it, to swear "to live and die in the Catholic religion, and to defend the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception."

By a subsequent Royal Decree, the Order was divided into four Classes: Knights Grand Cross (not to exceed one hundred and twenty), First Class

Commanders (not to exceed three hundred), Second Class Commanders and Knights, whose numbers are unlimited.

The Order is administered by a Committee.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a green enamel laurel-wreath (and for G. C. a Royal Crown), a bright blue enamel Maltese Cross, gold-edged, with a white enamel border; small golden globules at the points, and golden *fleur-de-lys* in the angles of the cross. On an oval central plaque, within a blue fillet, on a glory, the Holy Virgin. Reverse of plaque, cipher of the Founder within a laurel-wreath, and device, "*Virtuti et Merito.*" R. sh., l. h.—XLI. 244.

STAR.—Silver Maltese Cross, with *fleur-de-lys* in the angles. In the centre, on a glory of gold, the Virgin on the Crescent Moon, within a blue oval fillet inscribed, "*Virtuti et Merito.*"—XLI. 243.

MOTTO.—"*Virtuti et Merito.*"

COLLAR.—Golden, of alternate lions *passant guardant*, towers, and enameled trophies.

HABIT.—Blue silk mantle and tunic, with silver cords and fringe to latter. Breeches, black silk; white stockings and black shoes. Blue hat with three white plumes—for G. C.

RIBBON.—Watered, white, with broad blue borders.

FESTIVAL.—Of "Our Lady of the Conception."

SPAIN.

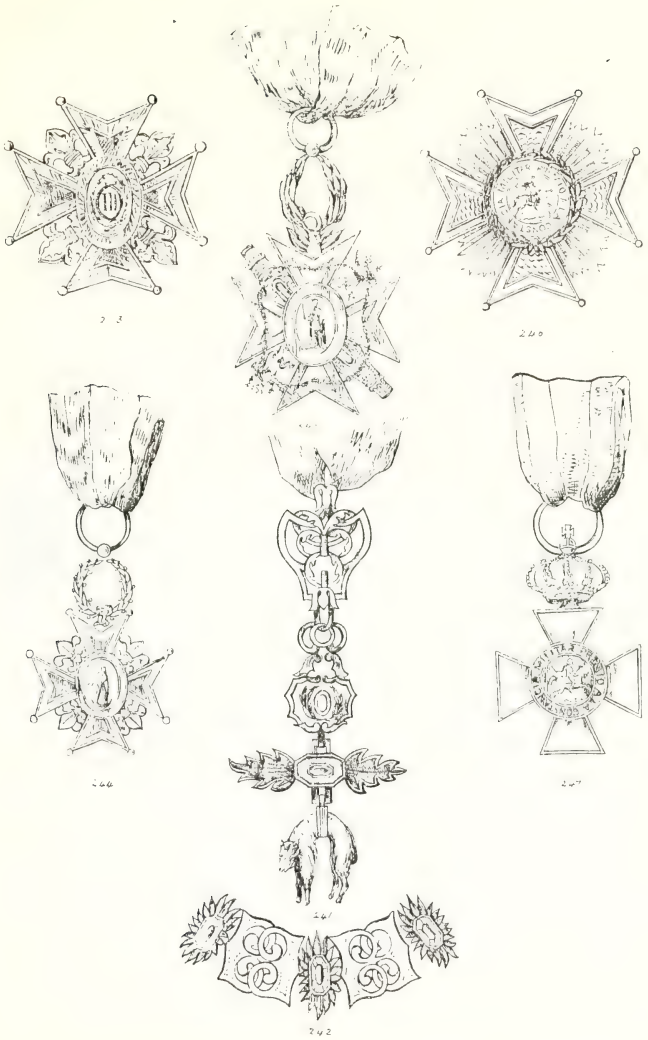
Order of Maria Louisa.

THE ORDER OF MARIA LOUISA was founded, 19th March 1792, by Charles IV., under the patronage of St. Ferdinand, "for Noble Ladies."

BADGE.—Surmounted by an enameled laurel-wreath, a white Maltese Cross, with enameled broad violet and gold-edged border. In the angles of the cross, alternately, a gold lion *sejeant* and a tower, connected by gold chains. On an oval white enamel central plaque, the effigy of St. Ferdinand, royally crowned and robed. Reverse: The cipher and legend "*R. L. ordn. dla Reina Maria Luisa.*" R. sh. to l. s.—XLI. 245.

RIBBON.—Violet, with white centre.

SPAIN.



241. Badge; 242. Collar, of the Golden Fleece.
243. Star; 244. Badge, of Charles III. 245. Badge of Maria Louisa.
246. Star; 247. Badge, of St. Hermengilde.

SPAIN.

Order of St. Hermengilde.

THE ORDER OF ST. HERMENGILDE was founded, 28th November 1814, by Ferdinand VII., for officers of the Army and Navy, and divided into three classes: Knights Grand Cross, who have the title of "Excellency," and must be Generals; Commanders, for Brigadiers and Colonels, &c.; Chevaliers, for other Officers. The King of Spain is Grand Master.

There are pensions attached to the Order, and it has a Chapter.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a Cross *pattée*, of white enamel gold-edged, on a circular central plaque enameled blue—within a fillet of the same, inscribed "*Premio a la Constancia Militar*"—St. Hermengilde on horseback, in gold. Reverse of plaque, gold, "F. VII." R. sh. to l. s.—XLI. 247.

STAR.—A gold scaly Maltese Cross with globules at the points, and silver rays in the angles. In the centre, the plaque encircled by a green laurel-wreath, within which the motto on gold fillet, and the saint in gold on a white field. The Second Class also wears the star.—XLI. 246.

MOTTO.—"*Premio a la Constancia Militar.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, violet, with two white stripes.

SPAIN.

Order of St. Ferdinand.

THE Military ORDER OF ST. FERDINAND was founded in 1811, and organised 10th July 1815, by Ferdinand VII., for the Army and Navy, on their taking the oath of allegiance to the Infanta, heiress presumptive to the Throne. The King of Spain is Grand Master. There are five classes. Subaltern officers and soldiers obtain the decoration in silver.

The highest class Knights have the title of "Excellency." Pensions are attached to the Order, and it is governed by a Chapter of Grand Cross Knights. It is bestowed for military exploits, unrestricted to time of war.

BADGE.—A gold-edged white enamel Maltese Cross, with globules at the points, resting on a green enamel laurel-wreath, and suspended from another of smaller size. On a white central circular plaque, within a blue fillet inscribed "*Al Merito Militar*," St. Ferdinand in royal robes. R. sh., l. h. The three inferior classes have not the laurel-wreath.—XLII. 249.

STAR.—Silver, similar to badge, but without wreaths.—XLII. 248.

RIBBON.—Watered, red, with yellow borders.

FESTIVAL.—St. Ferdinand's Day.

SPAIN.

Order of Isabella the Catholic.

THE Royal American ORDER OF ISABELLA THE CATHOLIC, was founded, 24th March 1815, under the patronage of St. Isabella of Portugal; originally for loyalty and defence of the American possessions of the Crown, but now for merit. It is of three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Chevaliers; and confers personal nobility, and the title "Excellency." The Grand Mastership is vested in the Crown of Spain.

The American-Indian subjects of Spain receive only a medal, in substitution for the Cross.

BADGE.—A gold-bordered red Maltese Cross, indented at the extremities with gold rays issuing from the angles of the cross [for G. C.]. On a central plaque surrounded by a fillet of white enamel, inscribed "*A la Lealtade Acrisolada*," on a green mound, the pillars of Hercules inscribed "*Ultra*," and a blue orb crowned. Reverse of plaque, blue, with the cipher "I. R." crowned within a white fillet, inscribed "*Por Isabel la Catolica*." For the inferior classes there is no gold border to the cross; and round the plaque, "*A la Lealtade*

*

Acrisolada" is substituted. The cross is attached to the ribbon by a green laurel-wreath. G. C. r. sh., l. h.; Com. round the neck.—XLII. 251.

STAR.—As badge, but with green wreath, and the fillet (bearing both legends) on it; also two small lateral white scrolls, and a small blue medallion-in-chief, with initials "I. R."—XLII. 250.

HABIT.—Yellow velvet mantle, gold embroidered; hat with white and yellow plumes, &c.

RIBBON.—White, watered, with two yellow stripes.

SPAIN.

Order of Beneficencia.

THE Civil ORDER OF BENEFICENCIA was established, by Royal Decree, 16th May 1856, for humane and useful public services. The Statutes are dated 30th December 1857. It is of three classes, distinguished by their Crosses.

It was, however, first instituted in 1820, during the cholera epidemic in Manilla, and conferred on Don Luis Benoit, physician. The badge of the First and Second Classes is worn round the neck, that of the Third on the breast.

BADGE.—The badge originally bore, in the centre, the bust of the King, and on the reverse, "*Ferdinand VII. au Mérite acquis a l'occasion de l'épidémie a Manille en* 1820." It is, however, now represented as follows: Suspended from a flattened ring, a wreath of laurel, from which depends a white enamel black-bordered star, gold-edged, of six points terminating in golden globules. In the circular black enamel centre, surrounded by a red gold-edged fillet, bearing the legend "A. LA. CARIDAD.," the sitting figure of Charity [?] holding a child on the knee.—XLIII. 252.

STAR.—A Star of eight bursts of rays, *facet* cut, and flat at the extremity of each ray. In the centre, the six-pointed star of the badge rests on a wreath.—XLIII. 252A.

RIBBON.—White, with two black stripes.

SPAIN.

Order of Naval Merit.

THE origin and purpose of this Order is somewhat the same as that of the previous, except in its being the recompense of Naval Merit. It originated in the "Marine Cross" of 1816, and was instituted 3rd August 1866.

BADGE.—This differs in form from that of the Order of Military Merit, only in its being of *white* enamel, with, instead of the symbols on the latter, the anchor.—XLIII. 253b.

STAR.—The same badge, surmounted by the crown, bears on the cross a gold anchor, and rests on a star of eight clusters of rounded rays.—XLIII. 253c.

RIBBON.—Blue, with white borders.

248

250

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248. Star; 249. Badge, of St. Ferdinand.
250. Star; 251. Badge, of Isabella the Catholic.
251a. Badge of Maria Isabella Louisa.

SPAIN.

Order of Maria Isabella Louisa.

THE ORDER OF MARIA ISABELLA LOUISA was instituted, 19th June 1833, to reward officers below the rank of "Chef de Battailon," and in honour of the King's "august daughter."

The Badge is in gold for officers, and silver for privates.

BADGE.—On a Cross *moline*, surmounted by a crown, an oval centre, bearing the cipher "M. I. L."—XLII. 251A.

RIBBON.—Watered, blue.

SPAIN.

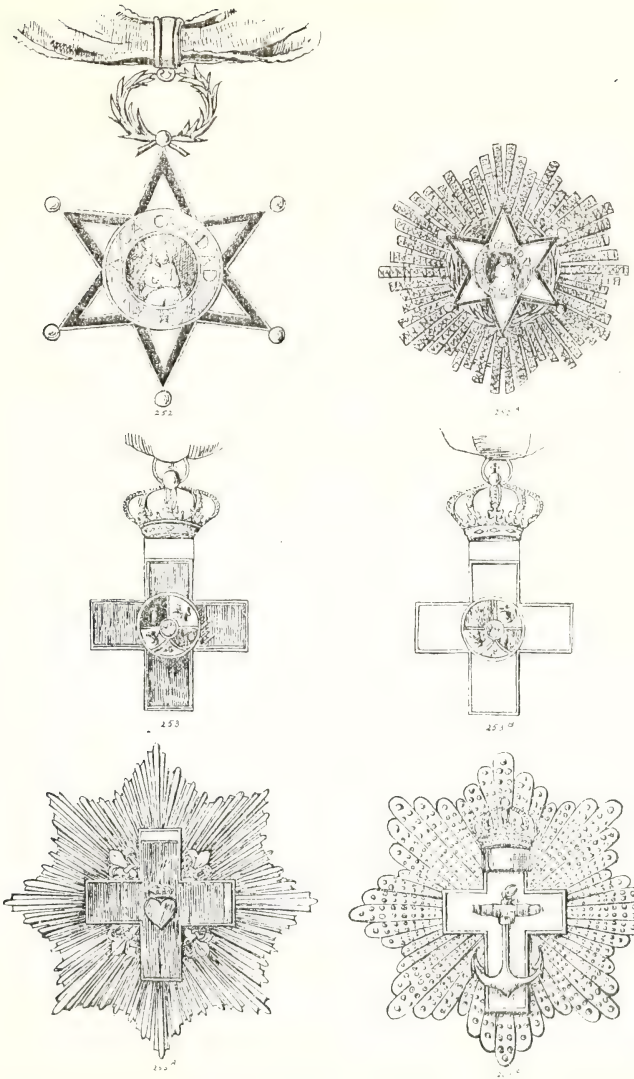
Order of Military Merit.

THE ORDER OF MILITARY MERIT, founded 3rd August 1864 by Queen Maria Isabella Louisa, consists of four classes: (1) Grand Cross; (2) Commanders; (3 and 4) First and Second Classes and Knights. It is the recompense "de mérites qui n'ont pas été acquis dans des campagnes. Sera employée pour recompenser ceux qui auront acquit des mérites dans le professorat, ou de semblables charges, et remplacer les Croix de Charles III. et Isabella la Catholique."

BADGE.—A plain red enamel gold-edged Cross, above which is a plain rectangular plate of gold, on which is inscribed the "action," and its date, and above this is the crown, suspended by a gold ring from a white ribbon with red borders. On a circular centre are displayed the Arms of Spain, with Bourbon *in pretence*.—XLIII. 253.

STAR.—This is of eight clusters of jagged rays, on which rests the badge without the crown, and with the addition of *fleur-de-lys* between the branches of the cross, and in the centre of the cross a crowned heart. XLIII. 253A.

RIBBON.—White, with red borders.



252. Badge; 252a. Star, of Beneficencia. 253. Badge; 253a. Star, of Military Merit. 253b. Badge; 253c. Star, of Naval Merit.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

The King of Sweden and Norway is Grand Master of all the Orders of his Kingdom, and no subject can accept a foreign decoration without special permission.

Order of the Seraphim.

THE ORDER OF THE SERAPHIM, or of the BLUE RIBBON. Although the precise antiquity of this Order cannot be ascertained, tradition assigns its foundation to King Magnus (1280) at the suggestion of the Knights Hospitallers. It has also been ascribed to Erickson, his grandson. But the ancient Statutes and insignia are equally unknown. The earliest example of the badge is in a description of it when Charles IX. abolished the original Order. This was an oval medal, enameled blue, with the name "Jesus," in gold, between four black and white nails, attached to a gold collar of alternate red enamel cherubim and gold double crosses.

Frederick I., 28th April 1748, revived the Order, and promulgated new Statutes, which Charles XIII. afterwards modified. It consists of but one class

of twenty-four Swedish and eight foreign Knights, exclusive of the King and Royal Princes, who are all born Knights. No one is admitted under the rank of Lieutenant-General.

In 1784, Gustavus III. appointed a Bishop to the Order. No Swede is eligible for it unless already in possession of the Orders of the Sword and of the Polar Star. Over each Knight's stall in the Holm Church is his armorial achievement. The Order is administered by a Chapter.

The Officers of the Order are: the Treasurer, Secretary, and Master of Ceremonies, who wear the Cross suspended from the neck, and a Star upon the breast.

BADGE.—The earliest example of the badge is in a description of it on its abolition by Charles IX. It was then an oval medallion enameled blue and inscribed with the name "Jesus," in gold, between four small black and white nails, and was attached to a golden collar of cherubs in red enamel, alternating with a double cross (Patriarchal) *patonce*.

The badge is now: surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a gold-edged white enameled Maltese Cross, each limb charged with a gold Patriarchal Cross, and in each angle a golden cherub. On a central gold-edged and blue enameled plaque, the monogram "J. H. S." between three crowns in gold. The badge in silver, but without the crown, is worn round the neck by the Treasurer, Secretary, and Master of Ceremonies; and by inferior Officers at the button-hole. Reverse of the plaque: "*Fredericus Rex Suecia.*" Worn by Knights at l. s. from r. sh.—XLIV. 258.

COLLAR.—Alternate golden cherubs and Patriarchal crosses enameled *azure*.—XLIV. 256.

STAR.—The silver badge on the left.—XLIV. 257.

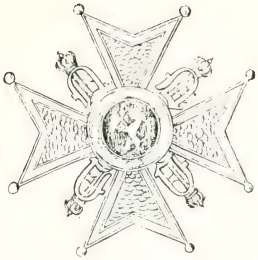
MOTTO.—"*Jesus Hominum Salvator.*"

HABIT.—White satin of the National fashion, with black facings. A round black velvet hat, with four white and one black feathers. A black satin, white-lined mantle, with the star on the left side, the latter being repeated on the doublet.

RIBBON.—Watered, royal blue.

FESTIVAL.—28th April.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



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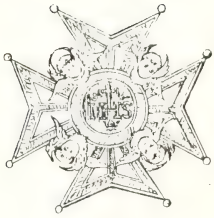

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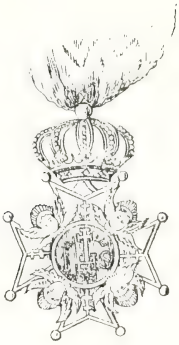


258.

254. Star; 255. Badge, of St. Olaf.
256. Collar; 257. Star; 258. Badge, of the Seraphim.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Order of the Sword.

THE ORDER OF THE SWORD, or of the YELLOW RIBBON, is ascribed to Gustavus Vasa. It was revived, 28th April 1748, by Frederick I., who gave it Statutes which were afterwards modified by Gustavus III., who, in 1772, added a fourth class. The present Statutes were promulgated, 28th November 1798, by Gustavus IV., and "bye-laws" were added 9th July 1814, by Charles XIII. The Order has now four classes: Commanders Grand Cross (only conferred in war and for signal services), Commanders, Knights Grand Cross, and Knights.

The King himself never assumes the decoration without the approval of the army.

The installation is without religious ceremony, The two Heralds wear, attached to a blue and yellow silk cord, an oval shield charged with the Swedish arms, and a *camail*, or hood, instead of a mantle.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown resting on two cross swords, a white enameled Maltese Cross saltire-wise, with gold edges, and balls at the points,

and with golden open coronets in the angles; and over these, cross swords [the latter omitted in all but the First Class]. On a central circular gold-edged plaque a sword, point up, between three crowns, on a field *azure*. Reverse: On a field *azure*, a sword ensigned or pointed, with a laurel-wreath, *or*, and the legend "*Pro Patria*." The First Class wear the badge at the r. s. from the l. sh.—XLV. 261.

STAR.—On left breast. The badge in silver without the surmounting crown or cross swords, and with the obverse of the plaque.—XLV. 259.

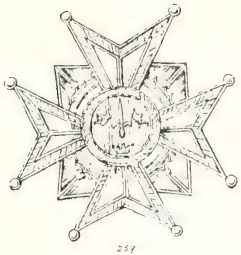
COLLAR.—XLV. 260.

HABIT.—The National costume, in bright blue velvet and white satin, &c.

RIBBON.—Watered, yellow, with blue stripe at borders.

FESTIVAL.—28th April.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



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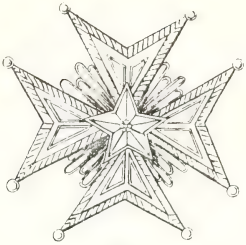

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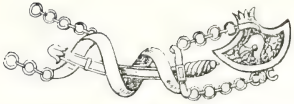

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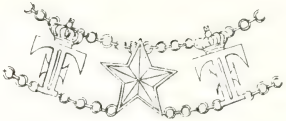

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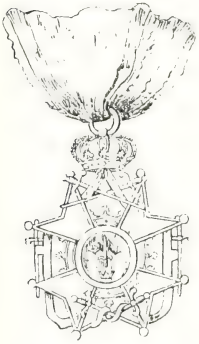

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259. Star; 260. Collar; 261. Badge, of the Sword.
262. Star; 263. Collar; 264. Badge, of the Pole Star.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Order of the Pole Star.

THE ORDER OF THE POLE STAR, or of the BLACK RIBBON, was founded, 28th April 1748, by Frederick I. It is conferred for Civil Merit, and has three classes: Commanders Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights; the number of the latter being unlimited. The Royal Princes are born in the Order.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a gold-edged white enameled Cross, with open coronets in the angles. On a circular central blue enameled field, a pentagonal star of white enamel, within the legend "*Nescit Occasum.*" It is worn by the First Class from r. sh. to l. s.—XLV. 261.

COLLAR.—A golden collar, with the reversed crowned cipher "F. F." in blue enamel, alternating with the pole star in gold-edged white enamel. XLV. 263

STAR.—The badge in silver, with globules at the points of the cross, and without the crown.—XLV. 262.

HABIT.—The National costume—red velvet and white satin, &c.

MOTTO.—"*Nescit Occasum.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, black.

FESTIVAL.—28th April.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY

Order of Vasa.

THE ORDER OF VASA was founded by Gustavus III. on the 26th May 1776, the day of his Coronation. It has three classes: Commanders Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights, the number of whom is unlimited, and includes foreigners. It rewards services in developing the natural resources of the country.

BADGE.—On a gold oval medallion, within a gold-edged fillet, enameled red, bearing the legend "*Gustaf den tredie instiktare*," a golden vase on a field *argent*. —XLV. 266. [The *vase* commemorates the charge on the shield of Gustavus Vasa.]

STAR.—A Maltese Cross with globules at points. Badge without oval in centre, and crowned; also in angles of the cross, device similar to that on the collar. —XLVI. 265.

COLLAR.—Gold, of vases, and the Swedish and Holstein Arms alternately.—XLVI. 267.

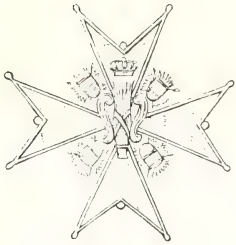
HABIT.—The National costume, in green velvet and white satin, &c.

MOTTO.—"*Gustaf den tredie instiktare.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, green.

FESTIVAL.—26th May.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.



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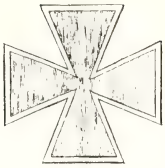

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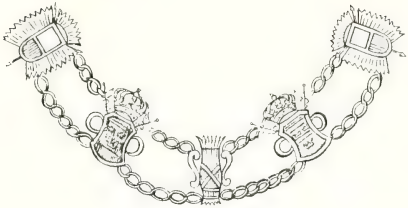

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265. Star; 266. Badge; 267. Collar, of Vasa.
268. Star; 269, 270. Badge, of Charles XIII.

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Order of Charles the Thirteenth.

THE ORDER OF CHARLES XIII. was founded by the Monarch after whom it is named, on the 17th May 1811, for Freemasons of the higher degrees. In this respect it differs from all other Orders. It has only one class, and neither the King nor the Princes of the Royal Family can divest themselves of membership.

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, Grand Master Mason of England, is a member of this Order.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden crown, on a red enameled gold-edged cross *pattée*, the Royal Cipher in gold on a central circular white enameled plaque. Reverse: within a gold triangle, the *Masonic* mystic letter "G."* Worn round the neck.—XLVI. 269, 270.

STAR.—A red enameled gold-edged cross *pattée*.—XLVI. 268.

RIBBON.—Red.

* *Vide* NOTES—"*Round* and *Square* Mystic Masonry."

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

Order of St. Olaf.

THE ORDER OF ST. OLAF, the first independent Order peculiar to Norway, was founded 21st August 1847, by King Oscar, in commemoration of the heroic St. Olaf, who, in 1015, threw off the yoke of Denmark, and introduced Christianity into his country. It is open to the meritorious of all classes of the community, and consists of three classes: eleven Grand Crosses, twenty-two Commanders, and forty-six Knights.

Many of the original members were men of great distinction in Science and the Arts, and of European fame.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Royal Crown, a white enameled Maltese Cross, edged gold, and with small gold globules at the points. On a central red disc, within a fillet, *azure*, the crowned Lion of Norway. Reverse: "*Ret og Sandhed*" ["Right and Truth"]. In the angles of the cross the Gothic letter "O" crowned, *or*. The Military decoration has two crossed swords beneath the crown. It is worn as in the other Orders.—XLIV. 255.

STAR.—Worn by Grand Crosses. A silver radiated Star of eight principal points, thereon the cross as in the badge, but without the regal ensignment. The Commanders wear on the breast the cross shorn of its radiations.—XLIV. 254.

MOTTO.—"*Ret og Sandhed.*"

RIBBON.—Watered, red ribbon, with blue and white borders.

ORIENTAL—ASIA AND AFRICA.

Buddhist: China; Japan; Siam.

Mahomedan: Ottoman Empire (including Egypt, Tunis, &c.); Persia.

OTHER STATES AND COMMUNITIES.

Abyssinia (Christian); Cambodia (Buddhist); Liberia (Christian); Jerusalem (Patriarchal-Christian); India (*see* Great Britain): Zanzibar (Mahomedan).

CHINESE EMPIRE.

Imperial Order of the Double Dragon.

AN honorary decoration of the IMPERIAL DRAGON was, in 1862, with the view of rewarding foreigners who had done good service to the Empire, created by an Imperial Edict, the first *décoré* being the heroic Colonel Gordon, who suppressed the Taeping Rebellion, and in other respects contributed to the renovation of this, one of the three Great Powers of Asia.

It was the intention of the Emperor to take for his model the British Order of the Bath, but no specific regulations or Statutes were formulated. To avoid mistakes of translation, and in public documents, the Order used to be styled Paou Sing, or the "Precious Star." It comprised a Military and a Civil division; of the latter, Sir Halliday Macartney, of the Imperial Chinese Embassy, is a member, as Colonel Gordon was, of the former; but beyond these, it does not appear that there are any other instances of the decoration having been *Imperially* conferred.

But the original project was at length carried out, by the institution of the regular, and only, Chinese Imperial ORDER OF THE DOUBLE DRAGON, on

the 7th February 1882 [Chinese date, *Koang Shin* 7th year, 12th month, 19th day].

According to the report of the Tsonli-Yamen, "while the 'pearls' [balls] borne on the caps of the official Hierarchy, distinguish the rank of everyone, it is desirable that the same system, but modified, should be adopted in recognizing the merits or services of foreigners, by the institution of an Imperial Order, conformable to Western usages, the decorations of which should bear the Dragon—emblem of the Empire; that it should be named 'The Order of the Double Dragon,' and be conferred by the Emperor of the Great Tsing Dynasty; and, that each grade of the Order should be distinguished by a different 'pearl' [hemispherical stone, &c.]" In this report, reference is specially made to Sir Thomas Wade, and other distinguished foreign diplomatists.

The Order of the Double Dragon is of five grades; the three superior consisting of three classes each.

1st Grade,	1st Class—	For Sovereigns only.
,,	2nd ,, ,,	Heirs-Apparent and Presumptive, and Princes of the Blood.
,,	3rd ,, ,,	Great Nobles, Ministers of State, and Ambassadors.
2nd Grade,	1st Class.—	For Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary.
,,	2nd ,, ,,	Resident Ministers and *Charges d'Affaires.*, and Inspector-Generals of Douanes.
,,	3rd ,, ,,	Secretaries of Embassy, Consuls-General, and Directors of Colleges.
3rd Grade,	1st Class.—	For Secretaries (1st and 2nd Class) of Embassy, Consuls, Attachés, Interpreters, Superior Naval Officers, Army Colonels, and Professors.

3rd Grade, 2nd Class.—For Vice-Consuls, Naval Officers, and Lieutenant-Colonels.

„ 3rd „ „ Interpreters, Majors, and Captains.

4th Grade.—For Inferior Officers.

5th „ „ the Industrious, and Negociators (Commercial Classes).

BADGES and RIBBONS or CORDS.—Those of the two highest grades are oblong gold-edged yellow enamel plaques, differing slightly in size; that of the 1st Grade being $3\frac{3}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches. For the three inferior grades the form of the decoration is round, indented, with a diameter varying from $2\frac{7}{10}$ inches to $1\frac{7}{10}$ inch. All are suspended from a ring or attachment of peculiar form, as shown in the illustrations. The ribbon of the 1st and 2nd Grades is 3 inches long by $1\frac{1}{5}$ inches, garnished with fringes, "soutades" with two knotted cords of silk. For the 3rd Grade the same length and breadth, but without the fringe; and for the 4th and 5th Grades the ribbon is 5 inches by $1\frac{1}{10}$.—XLIX. 280–83.

1st Grade, 1st Class.—On a yellow enamel field, the Double Dragon in blue enamel; above which, "a fine pearl," within coloured circles. All gold-edged.

„ 2nd „ The same, distinguished by a "ruby."

„ 3rd „ The same, distinguished by a red *cord*.

Ribbon (1st Class) "*rouge laque d'or*," embroidered with the gold Double Dragon; 2nd and 3rd Classes, scarlet, with *silver* Double Dragon.

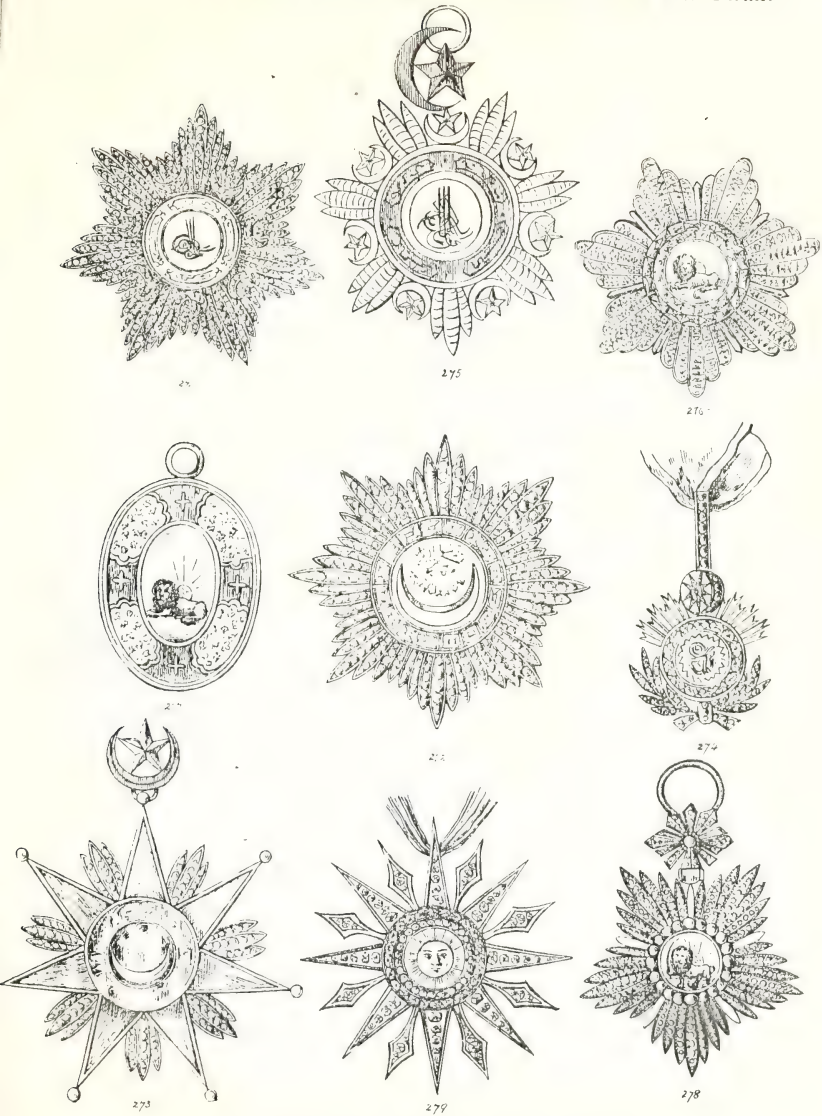
2nd Grade.—On a yellow enamel field, the Double Dragon in blue enamel; above a *cut cord*. Ribbon, violet, with yellow Double Dragon.

3rd „ On a blue enamel field, the Double Dragon in *gold*; above, a *sapphire*. Ribbon, blue, with the Double Dragon *red*.

4th „ On a blue enamel field, the Double Dragon in *silver*; above, a *lapis lazuli*. Ribbon, maroon, with the Double Dragon *green*.

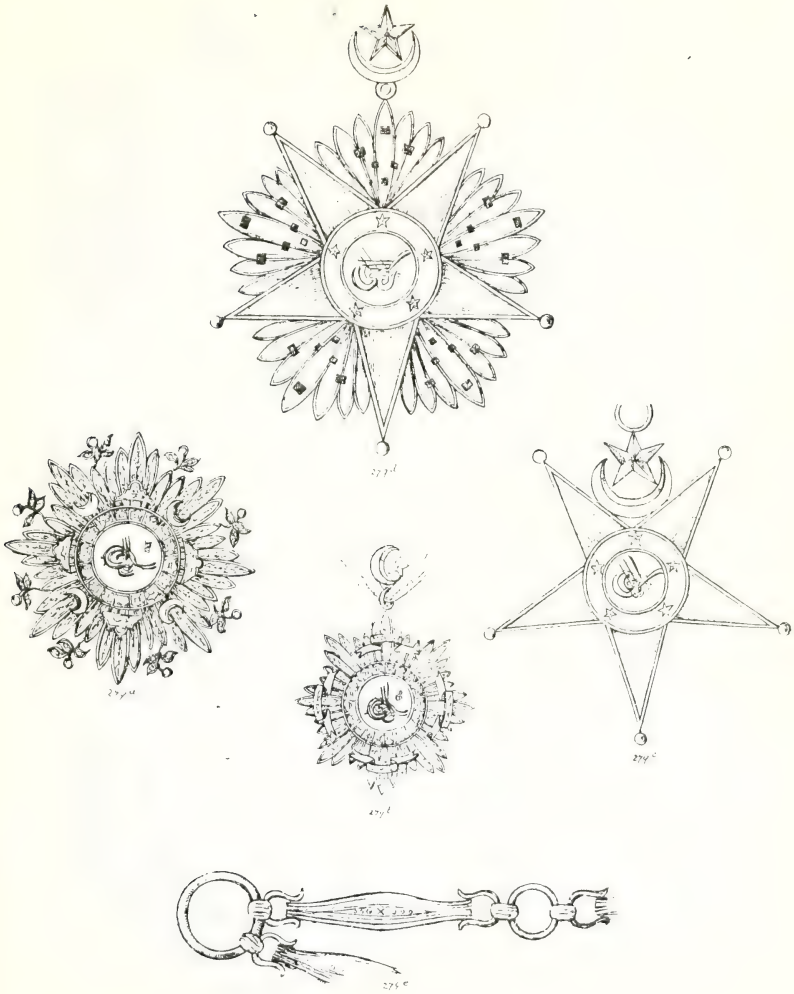
5th „ On a silver field, the Double Dragon in blue enamel; above, an "adulaire" [jade stone]. Ribbon, "moonlight colour," with blue Double Dragon.

N.B.—The decorations of the 1st and 2nd Grades bear an inscription down the centre, below the "pearl," and between the Double Dragon.



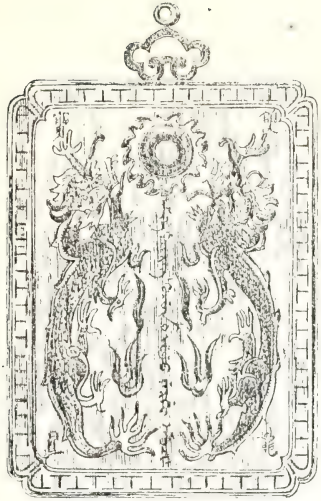
271. Star; 275. Badge, of Nishani Medjidi.
272. Star; 273. Badge, of Nishani Osmanie. 274. Badge of Nichan Ifukhar (Tunis.
276. Star; 277, 278. Badges, of the Sun and Lion. 279. Badge of the Sun.

TURKEY.



279a. Star; 279b. Badge, of Nishani Imtiaz.
279c, 279d. Badges; 279e. Collar, of Nishani Shefakat.

CHINESE EMPIRE.



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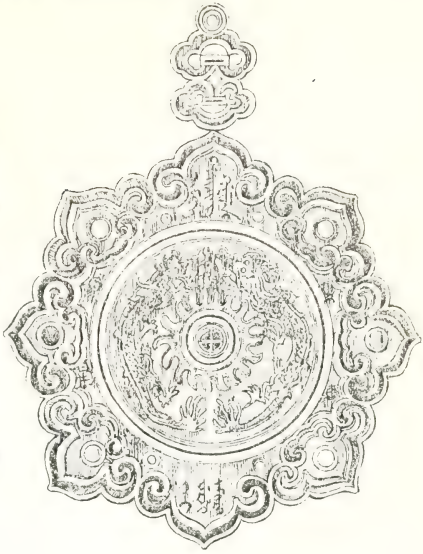

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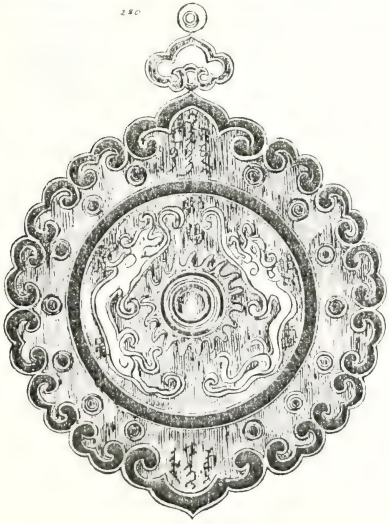

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280, 281, 282, 283. Badges of the Imperial Order of the Double Dragon.

JAPAN.

Order of the Eastern (Morning or Risen) Sun.

SINCE 1874, Japan has possessed two Orders of Chivalry, namely THE EASTERN SUN [*Soleil Levant*], for Civil and Military Merit; and THE CHRYSANTHEMUM, instituted by the Mikado Mouts Hito.

The decoration of the former is composed of the National emblem, the Morning Sun [Japan is styled "the Land of the Day-spring"], and of one of the *two* Imperial flowers—the "Paulonia." It comprises eight classes [the two last being called the Order of the Kini Leaf (*Paulonia*); with same ribbon, but without any radiating sun], divided after the manner of the Legion of Honour.

BADGE.—The badge represents the Sun, in red enamel, surrounded by, or emitting, thirty-two* rays of gold and white enamel. It is suspended from three blossoms of the Paulonia, in green and lilac *cloisonné* enamel.—L. 284. The lowest class of the Order wear the Kini Leaf.—L. 284A.

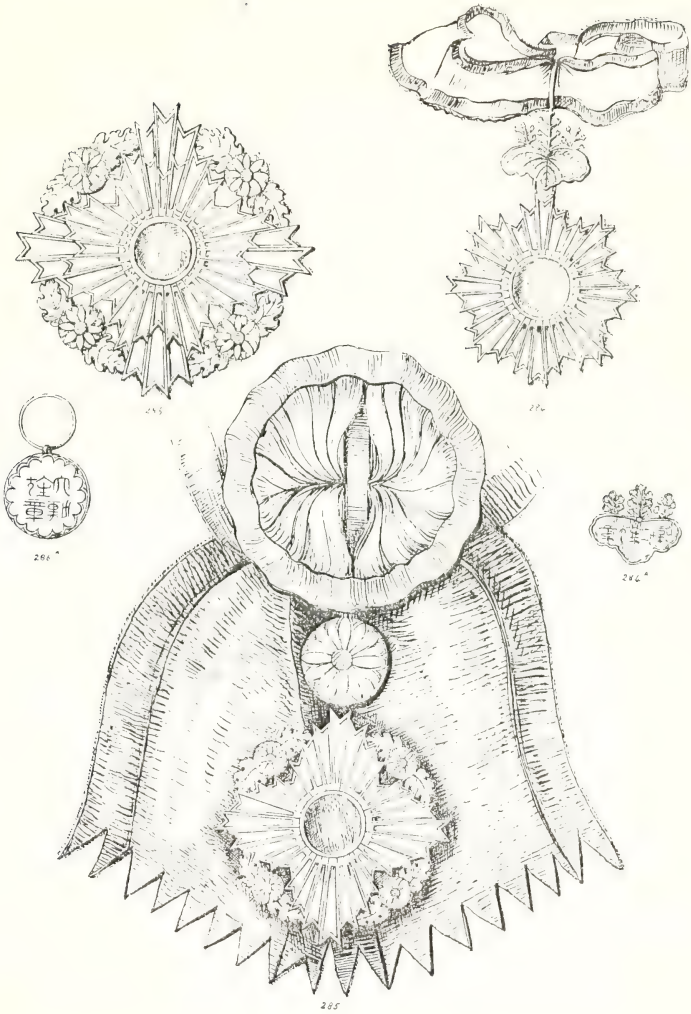
* A compound of a Chinese and Japanese cosmic mystic number.

STAR.—The star is a reproduction of the badge, but with the rays of silver.

RIBBON.—White, with red borders.

N.B.—Orders of the Japanese Empire.—Both of these Orders are administered by a Council or Chapter, composed of the highest dignitaries of the Empire; and the insignia are exclusively executed in Japan, the exquisite native enamel being unrivalled.

The Statutes of these Orders are admirably illustrated by Native Artists, in a style quite unique, and fully justifying the world-wide reputation of these masters of decorative art.



284, 284a. Badges of the Eastern Sun.
285. Badge; 286a. Reverse of Badge; 286. Star, of the Chrysanthemum.

JAPAN.

Order of the Chrysanthemum.

THE Imperial Japanese ORDER OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM, was instituted by the Mikado, on the 27th December 1876. His Majesty himself wears it. In April 1877, it was, for the first time, presented to a foreign Sovereign—the Illustrious, but unfortunate, Czar Alexander II. of Russia. In November, the same year, it was conferred on Arisugawa Taruhito, Prince of the Blood; and, afterwards, on other similar Princes, on foreign Sovereigns, Heads of States, and Princes of Royal Blood. Only two persons not belonging to the above categories have received the distinction—one being a native, Prince Sanjo Sanetomi; the other a foreigner—Prince Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire.

The Order now numbers twenty-seven members. It takes precedence of the Order of the Eastern Sun.

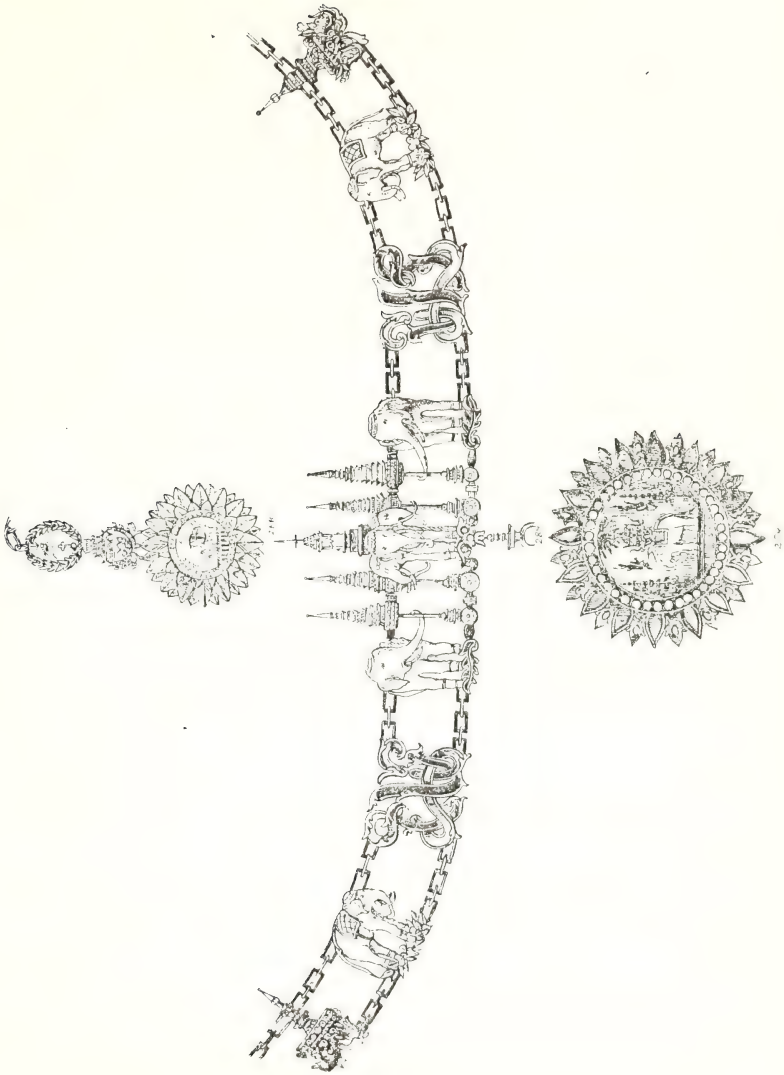
BADGE.—Suspended by a gold ring, from a yellow enamel Chrysanthemum, veined gold, a red enamel centre representing the Sun, emitting four clusters of rays, thirty-two in number, of white enamel, with gold edges and double-pointed.

Between the clusters, and thus giving a circular appearance, four smaller but similar Chrysanthemums, between gold-veined green enamel leaves. On the reverse of the badge, a Chrysanthemum of yellow enamel, ingrailed round the circumference, the inscription being in Japanese characters.—L. 285, 286 A.

STAR.— Similar, but flowers and leaves silver-veined, and eight inner clusters of gold-edged rays, but four outer clusters of three rays each.—L. 286.

RIBBON.—Broad crimson, bordered purple.

N.B.—The insignia are manufactured exclusively in Japan.



287. Collar; 288. Badge; 289. Star, of the White Elephant.

SIAM.

Order of the White Elephant.

THE Royal ORDER OF THE WHITE ELEPHANT of Siam, instituted by the late King Somdet Prabat Maudr Choulalonkorum, in 1861, consists of five classes: Grand Cordon, Grand Officer, Commander, Officer, and Chevalier or Companion. It is the highest of the Siamese Orders, and the decoration has been accepted by Her Majesty, the Empress-Queen.

BADGE.—Richly enameled, the White Elephant caparisoned in red and gold, on a dark blue field, standing on an *exergue* paly of red and green, and surrounded by a triple circlet of leaves in yellow, red, and green enamel. It is surmounted by a golden Siamese Crown, the apex of which is encircled with a green wreath.—LI. 288.

COLLAR.—Enameled white and gold, &c., the White Elephant standing on a green branch, alternating with the Royal Cipher, in red, blue, and white enamel, and the Siamese Crown or Royal emblem.—LI. 287.

STAR.—Gold, on a circular dark blue enameled field, between the Royal emblems, the White Elephant, enameled, bearing on its back the Golden Crown, the whole encircled by pearls [?], and again surrounded by the leaves and buds of the Nenuphar, alternately, in red and gold.—LI. 289.

RIBBON.—Watered, red, with green borders, separated from the red, by thin lines of yellow and blue.

SIAM.

Order of the Crown.

THE ORDER OF THE CROWN OF SIAM, instituted by the King of Siam, 29th December 1869.

This is the second Order of Siam, and is divided, like that of the White Elephant, into five classes similarly designated.

BADGE.—On a gold enameled field, a red and green enamel Vase supporting the golden Crown of Siam between conical Royal emblems. The whole encircled by a border of gold-lined red and green Nenuphar-leaves.—LIII. 291A.

STAR.—Similar to the badge, with the exception of the field, which is dark blue.—LIII. 291.

RIBBON.—Watered blue, with green borders, separated by thin red and yellow lines.

SIAM.

Order of Chulachondao, or Cholalu Korn.

THE Family ORDER OF CHULACHONDAO, or CHULAH CHAUM KL'OW, instituted, in honour of his Coronation, by the King of Siam, in 1868, was proclaimed, November 16th, 1873. It comprises a Grand Master and five classes, namely: Knights Grand Cordon, limited to 20; Knights Commanders, 50; Commanders, 30; Companions, 100; and Fifth Class, 100. The latter can scarcely, however, be regarded as a class, since the members of it have only the decoration of a Medallion.

BADGE.—In enameled gold, the effigy (bust) of Prabaht Somdetch P'ra Chula Chaum Kl'ow in a blue (European) uniform, on a pink field, encircled by a blue enamel gold-lettered fillet, from which issue eight pink or carnation-coloured enameled star points, between which are gold rays; the whole resting on an enameled green garland, and surmounted by the Royal Crown.—LIII. 292B.

COLLAR.—Golden enameled, of ciphers, and jewelled blossoms with round petals. In the central link, a three-headed white elephant, bearing the crown, and supported by elephantogrifs. The collar of the Order pertains only to the Grand

Master, who also wears the badge pendent to it, the silver star with facet-cut rays, and the scarf of pink watered silk.—LIII. 292A.

STAR.—Silver and gold *rayonnant*, with a carnation or pink circular field in the centre, bearing the Royal Effigy, and encircled by jewelled flowers, within a blue fillet. The pink enamel centre of the star is charged (for the K. G. C.) with the Royal Cipher in diamonds.—LIII. 292.

RIBBON.—Pink or carnation-coloured, watered, with borders, separated by coloured lines.

SIAM.

The Sacred Order.

THE NOPARALANA-RACH'A WARAP'AUN, or SACRED ORDER, is said to have been instituted by the Sovereign of Siam, in 1782.

BADGE.—Nine precious stones set as a rosette, and surmounted by the Siamese Crown in gold, beneath a glory of sun-rays. On the reverse: the symbol of the Sun in diamonds, to which, in 1851, an addition was made.—LIII. 293.

COLLAR.—Golden, in alternate rosettes of diamond, ruby, emerald, yellow topaz, carbuncle, sapphire, and pearl, &c.

STAR.—The Badge on a star of diamond-cut rays.

RIBBON.—Yellow, with green borders, divided by lines of red and blue.

SIAM.

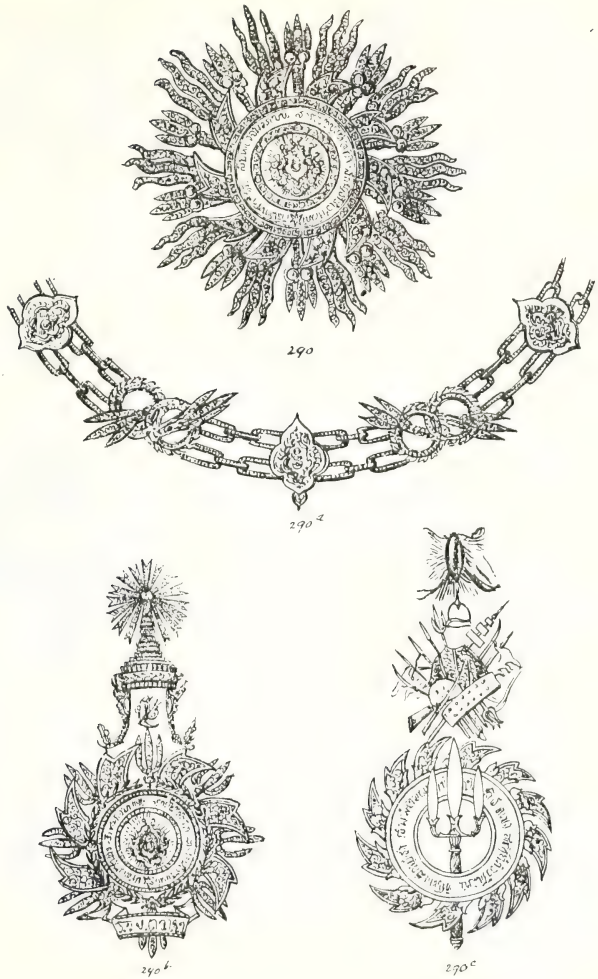
Order of the Maha Chakrakri, or Royal Order.

THIS Order was instituted by His Majesty the present King of Siam, and is composed of the mystic number of forty-nine members.

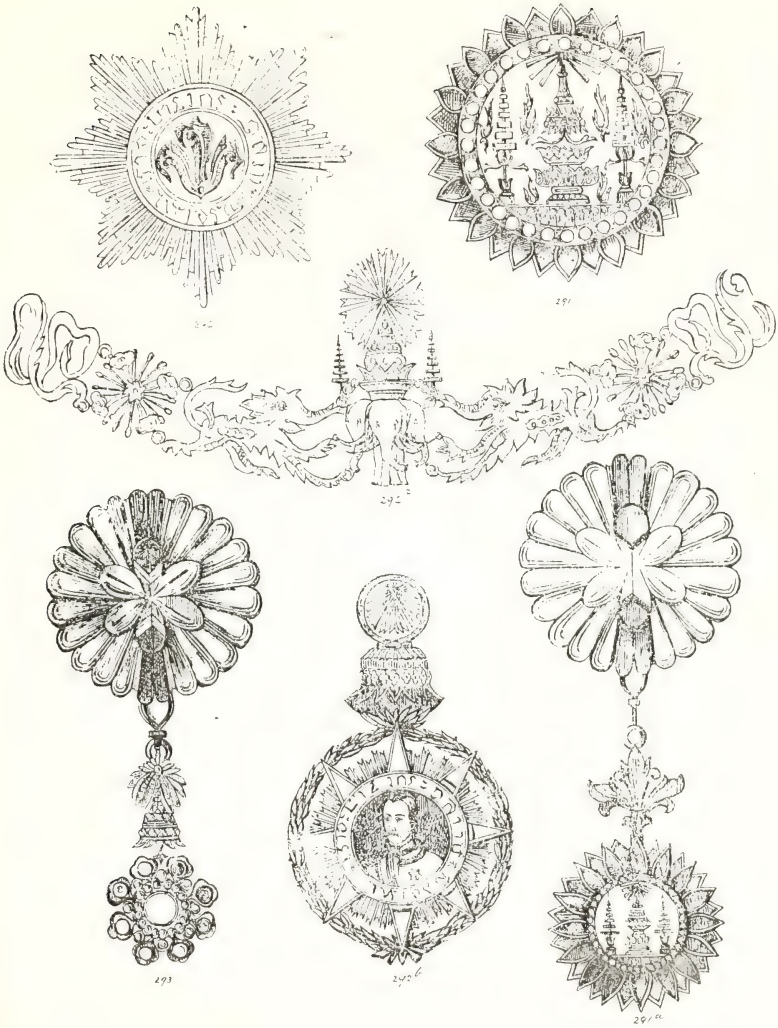
The flourishing city of Bangkok, the capital of Siam, in 1882, celebrated its centenary—having been founded by Rámá Dhibodi IV., on 21st April 1782. That Monarch, whose coronation took place on 13th June 1732, was also the founder of the present reigning dynasty—the House of Chakrakri. In commemoration of those events, there were great festivities and public rejoicings [1882] throughout the whole of Siam; and the present King, who is the fifth in descent, then instituted the Order of the "Maha," or great "Chakrakri," in honour of the founder of his family, and of the capital.

This decoration has been bestowed upon forty-nine members, who, as already said, comprise the Order—namely, the Sovereign, one Grand Master, the Queen as Grand Mistress, thirty male Companions, and sixteen female Companions. The gentlemen wear the collar round the neck, the badge upon

SIAM.



290. Star; 290a. Collar; 290b, 290c. Badges, of the Royal Order.



291. Star; 291a. Badge, of the Crown.
292. Star; 292a. Collar; 292b. Badge, of Chulachondao.
293. Badge of the Sacred Order.

the left breast, and the "chuta," or lesser "Chakrakri," hanging from a yellow silk sash, worn across the right shoulder. The lady members wear only the badge, which is suspended from a small silk bow; the Queen, however, as Grand Mistress, wears a collar in addition to the badge.

The Siamese have been renowned throughout Asia, from the earliest times, for the excellence of their work in gold, and the purity of their metal;* and these decorations sustain their high reputation.

BADGE.—The Badge of this Order, which is of singular beauty and appropriateness, was designed by the present accomplished King of Siam. In the centre is the peculiar heart-shaped emblem, the mystic symbol of Buddhism, the national religion of the Siamese; and from this, rays of light in coloured enamel issue. An inscription in the Pali language, signifying "*Faith, Loyalty, and Patriotism,*" encircles this figure; and wreaths of the sacred "Chiya Phruk," or Tree of Victory, stand upon the wheel and tridents, which are supposed to be typical of Law and Power. The Great Crown, or "Maha Mongkut," is placed above these emblems, and, with its rays of light, completes the artistic *tout ensemble*.—LII. 290 B.; a variety in gold, C.

COLLAR.—The subsidiary parts of the design are in complete harmony, the collar being composed of the same emblems of Buddhism, alternately with the wheel and tridents.—LII. 290 A.

STAR.—The Star bears the same emblems.—LII. 290.

MOTTO.—In Pali, "*Faith, Loyalty, and Patriotism.*"

RIBBON.—Yellow.

FESTIVALS.—21st April and 13th June.

* See also the *Illustrated London News*, 17th June 1882.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

INTRODUCTORY.

THE decoration of the "CRESCENT," a simple mark of honour, sometimes classed with "Orders," is attributed to the Sultan Selim III. in 1799; and Nelson, for his victory at Aboukir, was the first to receive the decoration. It was, however, the prototype of the Order of the Nichan Iftikar, founded 19th August 1831, by Sultan Mahmoud II. (which had no classes), and of all subsequent Ottoman Orders.

The Khedive of Egypt is permitted by his Suzerain, the Sultan, to confer the Medjidie and the Osmanie.

It may here be explained, that the Orders of the Ottoman Empire are given under "ASIA," simply and purely for the convenience of classification.

TURKEY.

Order of the Nishani Medjidi.

THE ORDER OF THE MEDJIDI was established by Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid, on the 13th of Zilkade 1268 of the Hegira—A.D. 1850—as a recompense for good conduct, or excellent services rendered in any branch of the Turkish service. The name of the Order is derived from its Founder and means the "Illustrious."

As an Order of Merit, it is under the special protection of the Padishah, and consists of five classes.

The number of each class of the Medjidi is limited: thus, the First Class, has fifty members; the Second, one hundred and fifty; the Third, eight hundred; the Fourth, three thousand; the Fifth, six thousand. Foreigners who may have received any of the decorations of the above classes, are not included in this enumeration.

Every insignia of this Order is meant to represent a sun of seven rays, each having three sub-rays. The central "sun" is also embellished by the National Turkish Badge—crescent and star. The centre of the decoration consists of a flat surface (gold for all the classes of the Order except the Fifth, which is

silver). On this is placed the Imperial Cipher, round which occur the words "Courage" (or Virtue), "Zeal," "Fidelity," inscribed and enameled in gold letters on a vermilion border, together with the date of the foundation of the Order (1268, *i.e.* 1850).

The First Class decoration of the Order is worn from the neck, by a red ribbon, having a green border, and has besides, a large duplicate star in the form of the badge, which is worn on the left breast.

The Second Class decoration is worn with a similar ribbon, and is larger than the insignia of the Third Class, but has a smaller sun, however, than that of the First Class, and is worn on the right breast (described in Turkish as "hung from the right shoulder").

The Third Class has a single decoration, which is smaller than the First, and larger than the Second, and is worn from the neck by a similar ribbon.

The Fourth Class decoration is a little smaller than the Third, and is worn with a similar ribbon, on the left side.

The Fifth Class has a silver decoration, and is smaller than the Fourth, and, like the latter, is worn on the left side.

Admission to the Order, on being granted, is accompanied by an Imperial Rescript of a special form, and no one is supposed to wear the Order without such Rescript be actually in his possession.

The Sultan can, of course, confer the different classes of the Order of his own free will.

Those alone can claim the Order who have rendered good service to the Ottoman Government; but whether such claimant belong to the military, civil, or sacerdotal services, he must have served twenty years.

The Order is entered, ostensibly, in the Fifth Class.

Two years after wearing the Fifth, the Fourth can be granted; three

years after wearing the Fourth, the Third can be granted; three years after wearing the Third, the Second; and four years after wearing the Second, the First is granted.

The above regulations do not apply in the case of those who have rendered some signal service during war, or on the battle-field; nor in the case of those persons who, as civil servants or scientific men, or merchants, may have rendered some signal service in the promotion of public works, or for the progress of commerce, of arts and sciences, or of agriculture.

Services rendered in a military capacity, are added to those rendered in a civil capacity, and *vice versâ*; and promotion is not impeded by any interchange of function.

The insignia of the First and Second Classes of the Order are bestowed in the presence of the Sultan; and of the other classes in presence of the highest dignitary of the class, whether in the capital, or in the provinces, as the case may be.

Those who, after receiving any of these decorations, are, either by word or deed, found guilty of infidelity against the Ottoman Empire, bribery, robbery, or of attempting suicide, and are condemned by the Courts for such, forfeit for ever their decorations.

The Council of the Order of the Medjidi consists of one President, belonging to its First Class, and two members from its Second and Third Class respectively, and others, making in all seven persons. By an ulterior decree, the Council consists of the Prime Minister as President, of the Minister of War and his supreme council, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and of Finance.

The *locale* of the Order is at the Sublime Porte, and its clerks prepare all documents requiring the Imperial signature in respect of the Order.

"The Council meets once a month at the Sublime Porte to make the awards or promotions, and the same are notified to the Court for confirmation.

"The fees for the First Class are 25 Turkish pounds; for the Second, 15; for the Third, 7½; for the Fourth, 5; for the Fifth, 2½; being the expenses of the *Berat* or Rescript.

"For the Military the Sultan may, if he so think fit, dispense with these fees.

"Foreigners who may be granted any of the Orders of the Medjidi, are exempted from such fees, which are charged to the Imperial Treasury instead.

"Receipts are required and given when the insignia is conferred, and such receipts are filed at the office of the Order."

BADGE.—The "Sun," with seven clustered rays, between as many Crescent-Stars, enamelled red. On a central gold circular shield, the Sultan's name in Turkish, within a red enamelled fillet, having the date 1268 (1852), and bearing the legend, "*Zeal, Devotion, Loyalty.*" It is worn by the highest class round the neck, suspended by a red enamelled Crescent-Star.—XLVII. 275.

STAR.—XLVII. 271.

MOTTO.—"*Zeal, Devotion, Loyalty.*"

RIBBON.—Red.

The *type*, according to the Statutes, is the *Sun*.

TURKEY.

Order of the Nishani Osmanie.

THE Exalted ORDER OF THE OSMANIE was instituted on the 6th Jemazel Evvel 1278 [1862*], for the recognition and reward of every description of distinguished service to the Ottoman Government, rendered by those employed in its service. It is under the special protection of the Sultan, and consists of four classes. The First Class is limited to fifty; the Second Class to two hundred; the Third Class to a thousand; and the Fourth Class to two thousand. Such decorations as are conferred by the Sultan in person are enriched with diamonds. These three thousand two hundred and fifty members are exclusive of foreigners. On the centre of the badge is inscribed, in gold, the [original] Imperial device: "The succour of the distressed is from God alone—Abdul Aziz Khan, Sovereign of the Ottoman Empire"; and beneath it is the Turkish Crescent; the whole being within a silver *corona* representing the Sun.

The First Class comprises the military who render extraordinary service

* Some say 1871, but this is an error.

on the battle-field, or who, on active service, are severely wounded; and to it are attached certain privileges. Ulemas, or members of the Civil Service, who render some extraordinary service to the State, or who are instrumental in the advancement of Arts, Agriculture, or Commerce. They cannot, however, attain to the highest, or Military rank. But when the military serve in a civil capacity, the privilege of counting so many years' service is added to that already obtained.

The Chiefs of Departments, and Military Officers recommend their subordinates. Those who are convicted of any crime, or participation in it, against the Government, are degraded, as are also those punished by sentence of Court-martial.

Reception into the Order is accompanied by an Imperial Rescript of a special form, and no one without this, is recognized as a member.

The Sultan confers any of the classes of the Order according to pleasure, and without the necessity of registration. No one can claim the Order without twenty years' public service with honour and credit. Those who obtain the insignia of the First Class, rank with those of the First Class of the Medjidi. It is necessary to have held the decoration of the Third Class two years, and the Second Class four years, before elevation to the highest. Military service with the Order in possession, counts double.

All acts and regulations are performed at the Chancellery of Imperial Decorations, in the Department of the Master of Ceremonies.

The fees are 4,000 piastres for the First Class; 3,000 for the Second; 1,600 for the Third; and 750 for the Fourth Class.

BADGE.—The "Sun," in splendour, with eight green, red-bordered [?], gold-edged, single rays, with globules at points, and, between each, three short green-and-white.

gold-edged, enameled rays. In the central disc of red enamel, in raised gold characters, the Imperial device, with a gold Crescent beneath, within a green enameled foliated circle. Suspended at l. h. from a ribbon of green with vermilion border, across r. sh.—XLVII. 273

STAR.—Similar to the badge, but with eight principal silver rays; on the l. b.

The Second Class suspends the badge round the neck by a narrow ribbon and also wears the Star. The Third Class also suspends the badge round the neck, while the Fourth Class has it attached by a narrower ribbon to the l. b.—XLVII. 272.

RIBBON.—Green, with vermilion borders.

N.B.—There is a difference between the *insignia* (as regards "red" border) given in H. Schulze's valuable work, and the coloured lithographs received from Constantinople by the compiler of this work.

TURKEY.

Order of the Nishani Imtiaz, or Privilege.

THIS Imperial Order, instituted in 1880, is conferred on those who render some extraordinary and important service to the Civil, Military, or Scientific interests of the Ottoman Empire. It is granted either by command of the Sultan, or on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers to the Sultan; and is always granted with a diploma which records the reason for which the decoration is granted.

The investiture is by the Sultan in person, and in full dress.

The Order consists of one class, has very rarely been conferred, and has fallen into desuetude.

BADGE.—Eight branches or bursts of gold rays. On the top, bottom, and laterals, scrolls of green enamel, with swallow-tailed ends and inscriptions in gold, equivalent to "*Honour, Zeal, Bravery, Fidelity.*" Green enamel centre bearing the cipher of the Sultan, in gold, and surrounded with brilliants, the whole depending from a small gold ring attached to the decrescent moon, with a star between its horns, green enamel.—XLVIII. 279B.

*

STAR.—Similar centre, but with eight clusters of gold rays, but larger top and bottom, and sides; triangular figures, green enamel, gold lettered, and, alternately, as many green crescents on the rays. Between the bursts of rays, apples, "leafed and fructed," in diamonds.—XLVIII. 279A.

RIBBON.—Inner half, red; outer, green.

N.B.—In the reign of Abdul Mejid an Order of the same name, but otherwise entirely different, existed.

TURKEY.

Order of Nishani Shefakat.

THE Imperial Ottoman ORDER OF SHEFAKAT had its origin in the "Turkish Compassionate Fund," instituted in 1877 under the auspices of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, for the purpose of affording assistance to the fugitive *non-combatants* of all creeds alike, in Constantinople, Adrianopolis, Philippopolis, and the surrounding districts, during the Russo-Turkish War.

The British Ambassador at the Ottoman Court assumed the direction of its operations; while the administration of the funds was under the supervision of Lady Burdett-Coutts's representative on the spot. [*Vide* an interesting account of *The Turkish Compassionate Fund*, &c., compiled by H. Mainwaring Dunstan, and edited by W. Burdett-Coutts. London: Remington & Co. 1883.]

It will be remembered that the Fund was started, in consequence of a letter from the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, which appeared in the *Daily Telegraph* of the 13th August 1877, and at once elicited a warm response from the public.

Subsequently, in August 1878, in a telegram from the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador of the Sultan, in London dated 20th

August 1878, the former says: "Our august Master has been much touched by the kindness and generosity displayed by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts towards the innocent victims of the Russian atrocities, and directs you to express his most sincere thanks, not only to that noble lady, but to the other members of the committee instituted through her initiative."

His Majesty the Sultan, in honour of the benevolence displayed by the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, Lady Layard, and the ladies working with them, accordingly instituted the "Order of Shefket* [شَفَقَت *i.e. Shefaqat*, "Pity, mercy, kindness, or benevolence"], for Ladies," and with the Queen's permission, personally invested Lady Layard, who was on the spot, with the insignia of the Order, while similar decorations were at the same time forwarded, through the Turkish Ambassador in London, to the Baroness Burdett-Coutts as the noble initiator of those efforts symbolised by the new badge of honour.

The Order is of three classes.

BADGE.—A red enamel five-pointed Star, with golden edges and globules at the points. The Sultan's Cipher on a circular gold centre, surrounded by a green enamel gold-edged fillet, charged with five small pentagonal gold stars. From the inner angles of the star issue five clusters of (seven each) jewelled rays. To the upper cluster is attached a gold-edged red enamel Crescent, with the points or horns pointing up and embracing a similar red enamel pentagonal star. It is suspended from a gold chain.—XLVIII. 279c.

A similar jewel, but without rays in the angles of the star, is worn at the l. s. attached to the ribbon.—XLVIII. 279D.

STAR.—Similar to the Badge.

COLLAR or CHAIN.—Double; as represented in the illustration.—279E.

RIBBON.—Watered white. About ¼ m. from the edges, two stripes of red, with narrow green edges.

* Instituted in August 1878, by Sultan Abdul Hamid II.—*Vide* GENERAL NOTES.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE.

TUNIS.

[THE TUNISIAN ORDERS ARE GIVEN, ALTHOUGH DOUBTFUL.]

I.

Order of the Nichan Iftikhar.

THE NICHAN IFTIKHAR. The Bey of Tunis, on his visit to France in 1846, distributed several decorations. No precise information has been obtained relative to its institution, or constitution; and, therefore, it may more accurately be regarded as a decoration of honour, although it was conferred in 1880, in the three grades of Grand Officer, Commander, and Chevalier, on several distinguished French notables (M. Amadée Armand, the Marquis Livet de Barvelle, &c.).

BADGE.—The original Badge resembled the Turkish Order of the same name.—XLVII. 274.

RIBBON.—Apple green, with pink borders.

II.

The Nichan-el-Aumahn was instituted by the Bey, Mohamed-el-Sadok, in 1859, and is of one class only.

III.

The House of Hussein is a Family Order, of one class, instituted, about 1851–55, by the Bey, Achmet.

N.B.—These doubtful Orders are given, *in extenso*, in Herr H. Schulze's work, *Chronik. . . . Ritter Orden*, &c., Berlin, 1878, to which the curious are referred.

PERSIA.

Order of the Sun and Lion.

THE ORDER OF THE SUN AND LION has given rise, even amongst Oriental Scholars, to some discussion. It was instituted, in 1808, by Feth Ali Shah, as the "Order of the Sun," in imitation, it is believed, of Selim III., who had committed the innovation of founding, in the Ottoman Empire, that of the "Crescent."

The Order is said to have been suggested by Sir John Malcolm, to "propitiate England for the previous institution of another Order" (which appears never to have come into notice, however), "in honour of the French alliance. When conferred on a foreign officer, the latter is entitled to assume the badge of the higher grades, as he rises in rank in his own country." But much uncertainty prevails on these points.

BADGES.—Gold oval, enameled. In the centre, on a green mound, a lion *couchant* "proper," in front of the sun rising in splendour; the whole within a damasked or arabesque border. Also, the same centre, but circular, placed upon a gold star of five principal clusters of rays, and surmounted by an eight-branched floral figure, attached to a gold ring.—XLVII. 277, 278.

STAR.—Of eight alternating red enamel and silver clustered rays. Within a border, damasked in enamel, the Sun and Lion as in the badge.—XLVII. 276.

RIBBON.—Green.

PERSIA.

Order of the Sun.

THE ORDER OF THE SUN (for Ladies), was instituted by the present Shah, on the occasion of his visit to Europe, in 1873. It is conferred in brilliants. The Princess Malcom Khan is a distinguished member of the Order.

BADGE.—The enamel circular centre represents the Sun's face, flesh-coloured, in a glory, within two circles of diamonds, issuing from which are eight plain and eight lozenge-shaped rays.—XLVII. 279.

RIBBON.—The ribbon is pink and green; centre pink, with a green stripe at each side, then a pink and again a green border or edge.

N.B.—There is also another Imperial decoration which bears the portrait of the reigning Sovereign, set in brilliants. It is only conferred upon Royalty and subjects of the highest distinction.

ABYSSINIA.

Order of Solomon's Seal.

(Also called, of St. George.)

THIS Abyssinian Order was instituted by King Johannes, in 1874. Very little is known of it, although its Statutes are given by H. Schulze. It has, however, been conferred on several Royal personages. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales is said to have accepted the decoration.

BADGE.—Gold; formed of two interlaced highly ornate triangles, charged *en surtout* with a large Cross *trefflée*, or *fleury*, and enriched with five precious stones [emeralds]. Surmounting the whole, the Crown of Abyssinia.—LIV.* 293A.

COLLAR.—A gold chain is sometimes, it is said, conferred.

RIBBON.—Not mentioned by H. Schulze, or any other accessible authority.

CAMBOJA.

Order of Camboja.

THE Royal ORDER OF CAMBOJA is said to have been instituted by Sultan Noor-ud-den, 8th February 1864 (according to some authorities, 1862). Although amongst veritable Orders of Knighthood, given in the *Almanach de Gotha*, the *Calendario Real*, and some recent works touching on the Orders of Knighthood, it does not appear that any reliable information has been obtained as to its institution, or recognition.

The Order is divided into five classes: Knights Grand Cordon, Grand Officers, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers.

BADGE, STAR, and RIBBON.—A golden elliptical Star of eight principal, and twenty-four intermediate, rays. In the centre is an oval azure shield, charged with "*attributs guerriers et de ornamentation*," and surrounded by a red enamel fillet. The decoration is attached to a red ribbon bordered green. The Grand Cordon bears it scarf-wise from r. sh. to l. h., and on the l. b. a star, "*à huit points*" *argent*, with a centre the same as on the badge. Grand Officers bear the same badge round the neck, and with star on r. b. Commanders the same, without star. Officers, attached to button-hole with red rosette. Chevaliers, badge of silver at button-hole, *without* rosette.—294.

LIBERIA.

Order of African Redemption.

"THE Legislature of the Republic of Liberia in recognition of the Providence of God, Creator of all, shown towards the founders of the Nation, and of their duty to acknowledge the magnanimity of those Sovereigns and Republics that have shown favours and friendship to the Republic, and further, in appreciation of those signal and distinguished services rendered by those filling our official stations in other lands, as well as of those Philanthropists and Benefactors to Humanity, who, through their charities or personal co-operation, have redeemed many from Slavery, and by extending Civilization in Africa are daily breaking the chains of ignorance and superstition that have for centuries bound our brethren, while they were held in mental and spiritual darkness, in the conception of which they are indebted and are grateful to Signior Francisco Senmarti y' Bruges, of Barcelona, Spain, Liberian Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General—Therefore:

"*It is enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Republic of Liberia, in Legislature assembled* :—

"That from and after the passage of this Act an Order to be styled, THE LIBERIAN HUMANE ORDER OF AFRICAN REDEMPTION, be, and the same is

constituted a Body politic and corporate, and the following Articles shall govern the organization of said Body. In their proper name they may sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, and do and perform all other acts that are usual for said bodies corporate and politic.

"Art. 1. Francisco Senmarti y' Bruges and others who may now or may hereafter be associated with him, do institute an association to be composed of humane men and women, under the name of the Liberian Humane Order of African Redemption, having for its object the glory of God in the civilization of the African tribes within and in the neighbourhood of Liberia.

"Art. 2. The distinction of the Order shall consist of a decoration of sixty milimetres in diameter, representing a star with five points, white enameled, surrounded by golden lines, in the centre, a field of gold encircled by a wreath of green laurel leaves; in the centre of the field of gold, a cross of dark wood colour, on the one side of which is to be represented a male, and on the other side a female, of the African race; inside the circle of laurels and half surrounding the centre on the lower side, to be a chain of fetters—the whole to be closed in by a crown of laurels. The reverse side will contain in the centre the Liberian coat-of-arms, in natural [proper] colours, bordered with the words of the national motto. This medal or insignia is to be worn suspended from a small ribbon of silk of the Liberian national colours, that is to say, six red, and five white perpendicular stripes, bordered by one on each side of Turkish blue.—[LIV. 293B. & C.]

"Art. 3. The Order shall consist of three classes: First, Great Band [Grand Cordon]; Second, Knight Commander; Third, Official.

"The First Class will be considered a dignity of the Order, and the decoration will be worn by a band one hundred milimetres broad, across the breast, from the left shoulder to the waist; the cross of the medal or insignia in the form of a doubly [*sic*] large star; the medal to be worn on the left breast.

"The Second Class will be distinguished by wearing the medal suspended from a band of sixty milimetres in breadth, to be worn around the neck.

"The Third Class will be distinguished by wearing the medal or insignia suspended from a band forty-five milimetres in breadth, to be worn in the left button-hole of the coat.

"Art. 4. The Council of the Order is to be composed of five individuals, two from Monrovia, and one from each of the leeward counties, namely, Grand Bassa, Sinoe, and Maryland, besides a Secretary. It shall be the duty of the Council to keep a record of all persons who are members of the Order, to administer its funds, and to elect its officers. The President of the Republic will name the members of the Council, and they shall be entitled to a small annual remuneration from the funds produced by the Order. The fees to be paid into the Treasury of the Order on becoming a member, shall be:—

A member of the First Class	-	$200	gold.
" " Second Class	-	50	C.
" " Third Class	-	30	"

"These amounts are to be paid down on delivery of the diploma of membership. However, representatives of the Republic abroad, may be forwarded diplomas on becoming members, and be held responsible to remit the amount due the class of which [each] becomes a member. For valuable or extraordinary services in behalf of Humanity, or in the interest of Africa's redemption, by any person, he or she may be a member; and the President of the Republic is authorised to exempt such person or persons from paying the fee usually required. Diplomas of membership are to be signed by the President of Liberia, countersigned by the Secretary of State, and registered by the President of the Council.

"Art. 5. The funds of the Order, besides meeting the expenses referred to in previous sections, shall be used for the purpose of civilising and christianising native Africans within and in the neighbourhood of Liberia. The Government of Liberia will decide the mode or manner of distributing the funds.

"Art. 6. The President of Liberia shall be entitled to the first dignity of the Order; the Vice-President to the second. A president or vice-president of the Republic, or any person having held either of these offices, becoming a member of the Order, shall be entitled to be a member for life.

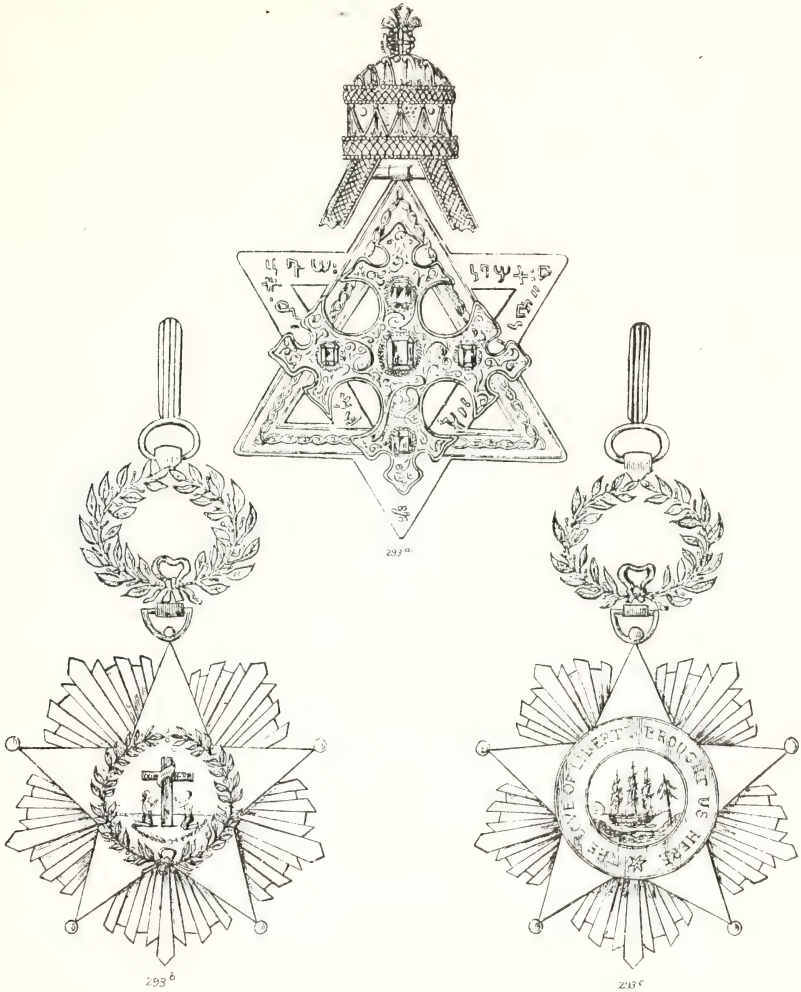
"These Articles or any part of them may be altered, amended, or abrogated, as may best meet the interest of the Order; provided, however, that no change shall be made that may conflict with the Constitution or laws of Liberia, or that may divert the funds from the objects herein stated. Any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

"Approved, 13th January 1879."

BADGE.—*See* Art. 2 of the Statutes.

RIBBON.—*See* the same.

ABYSSINIA AND LIBERIA.



293a. Badge of Solomon's Seal.
293b, 293c. Badge of African Redemption.

PATRIARCHAL.

Order of the Holy Sepulchre.

THE ORDER OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE originated about the year 1099, and is supposed to have been founded by Godfrey of Bouillon, &c. It was for a long period dormant; at length, Louis XVIII. revived it in France, 19th August 1814. It was also reconstructed in Poland, but soon fell into desuetude.

In 1847, the Roman Propaganda conferred on the Latin Patriarch, Guardini (along with the Greek), of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the right to bestow it. Some of its ancient privileges are said to have been singular. Noble descent is an imputed qualification for it. There seems to be some doubt, however, about the "independence" of this Order. — *See* "Pontifical" Orders.

BADGE.—A red enameled Cross, *patent*, edged gold; and attached to its angles in the four angles, similar but smaller crosses.

RIBBON.—Black.

ZANZIBAR.

Order of the Brilliant Star.

THE Royal ORDER OF THE BRILLIANT STAR [*El Kaukeb ed dori*] instituted by Burgash-ben-Saud, Sultan of Zanzibar, 22nd September 1875, is divided into two classes. The First Class is restricted to Sovereigns. The Second Class is bestowed for Merit, and is divided into four "degrees."

BADGE.—A golden Star, with five branches, enameled red, with a white gold-edged border and golden globules at the points, with the Sultan's name on a red centre, surrounded by a white fillet, the whole placed on a golden wreath, suspended by a smaller wreath from a broad ribbon of red watered silk, with white borders. The Second Degree, Second Class, has a similar badge, but smaller.

The Third Degree, Second Class.—A golden Star [badge] with five branches, the same as the Grand Star, but smaller. It is worn attached to the l. b. by a ribbon similar to the Grand Cordon, but narrower.

The Fourth Degree, Second Class.—A silver oblong Medal, inscribed with the Royal Cipher, and suspended by a narrow ribbon of the Order on the l. b.—LIV. 296, 297.

STAR.—The First Degree, Second Class, is distinguished by a silver plaque bearing the

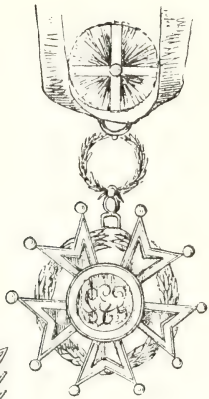
Sultan's name in Arabic, on red enamel. Worn on l. b. In the Second Degree, Second Class, it is worn on the r. b.—LIV. 295.

RIBBON.—Red, watered, with white borders.

N.B.—There was a similar Order instituted by the predecessor of the present Sultan, but it has been superseded by the "Brilliant Star." The decoration is the same, with the exception of the Royal name in the centre.

CAMBOJA, ZANZIBAR, AND MADAGASCAR.

294



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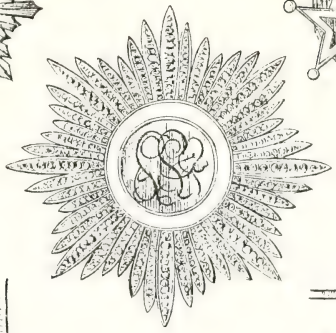

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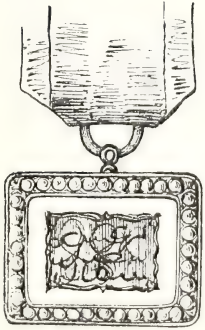

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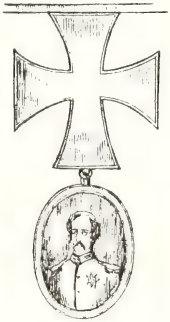


298

294. Badge of Camboja.
295. Star; 296, 297. Badges, of the Brilliant Star.
298. Badge of Radama the Second.

MEMORANDUM.

MADAGASCAR.

Order of Radama the Second.

ON the death, in 1838, of Radama I., King of Madagascar, the Queen Ranovolo ascended the Throne. She was succeeded, in 1861, by her son, Radama II., who, however, was shortly afterwards assassinated. During his short reign a silver Medal of Merit is said by Herr Schulze to have been instituted by him, which was worn by a blue and white ribbon, and bore the bust of the King within a crown of laurel, with the legend "*Radama II. Mpanjaka*"; while the reverse had a Crown; on the exergue "*Madagascar*," and on horizontal lines "*Antananarivo 23rd September 1862.*"

This seems to be doubtful, as the author saw, early in 1862, the Ivory Cross decoration conferred on an officer of the Royal Artillery [Capt. S. P. Oliver, Author of *On and Off Duty*—a work which contains an excellent description of Madagascar], who had just returned to Mauritius with the British Mission from Madagascar.—LIV. 298.

AMERICA.

Imperial: Brazil.

Republican: Bolivia and Peru; Honduras; Nicaragua; Venezuela.

Polynesia; Hawaii.

BRAZIL.

Order of Pedro.

THE ORDER OF PEDRO ["Dom Pedro Premiero"] was created by decree of the 16th April 1827, shortly after Dom Pedro had assumed the title of Emperor of Brazil. It is the highest Brazilian Order, and, consisting originally of one class, was only conferred on Sovereign Princes. By the Statutes of October 1842, however, it was divided into three classes: Twelve Knights Grand Cross; Fifty Commanders; and a hundred Knights; the Princes of the Imperial Family being by birth Grand Crosses.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden Imperial Crown, a white enamel pentagonal Star, edged gold, with globules at the points, and gold radiations between. On a white enamel centre, encircled by a blue enamel fillet, inscribed "*Fundator do Imperio do Brazil,*" a golden Phœnix, charged on the breast "P.I.," and holding in its talons an antique crown. The badge is worn at the l. s. by a ribbon across r. sh.—LV. 300.

STAR.—The same as the badge, but larger, and without the crown.—LV. 299.

MOTTO.—As above.

RIBBON.—Watered, green, with white edges.

BRAZIL.

Order of the Southern Cross.

THE Imperial ORDER OF THE SOUTHERN CROSS [*Cruziero*] or CROSS OF THE SOUTH. Created by decree of Dom Pedro, 1st December 1822, and so called after the Constellation of the same name. It has four classes: Grand Crosses, Dignitaries, Officers, and Knights or Chevaliers. Ladies of high rank are admitted into the Order.

BADGE.—On a green enamel laurel-wreath, a Maltese Cross (with a fifth branch), enameled white, edged gold, and with ten gold globules at the points. On a central gold plaque, the head of the Emperor, encircled by a dark blue enamel fillet, inscribed "*Petrus I. Brasiliæ Imperator.*" On the reverse is represented the constellation of the Southern Cross (formed of nineteen pearls or brilliants) on an enameled field *azure*, encircled by an azure fillet, inscribed "*Præmium bene Meritorium.*" The whole surmounted by a gold Imperial Crown. G. C. wear the badge at the l. s. by a ribbon across the r. sh.—LV. 302.

STAR.—The *reverse* of the badge, without the wreath, with five clusters of gold rays issuing from the plaque bearing the star-cross, fillet and legend. Restricted to the three higher classes, and worn on l. b.—LV. 301.

MOTTO.—"*Præmium bene Meritorium.*"

RIBBON.—Azure.

BRAZIL.

Order of the Rose.

THE ORDER OF THE ROSE was founded by the Emperor Dom Pedro I., in 1829, on the day of his [second] marriage with the Princess Amalie Auguste Eugénie Napoléon of Leuchtenberg and Eichstadts —for Civil and Military Merit.

This Order, of which the Emperor is Grand Master, consists of eight Knights Grand Cross, and eight Honorary; sixteen Grand Dignitaries, and an unlimited number of Dignitaries, Commanders, Officers, and Chevaliers. The Heir to the Throne is, by birth, both Grand Cross and Grand Dignitary; the other Princes being only the former.

Only those who have the title "*Excellenza*," can receive the Grand Cross, but Grand Dignitaries receive that title on nomination.

The Officers receive, with the decoration, the rank of Colonel; and the Chevaliers, that of Captain. The five superior classes wear a star on the breast, while the sixth is without it.

BADGE.—A white enameled hexagonal Star, gold edged, and with golden globules at the points, encircled by a garland of enameled red roses with green leaves. On

the white enamel central plaque, the cipher "P. A." within a golden fillet inscribed "*Amor e Fidelidade.*" The reverse shows the date; and on a blue fillet, "*Pedro e Amalia.*" It is attached to the ribbon by a broad golden ring, inscribed *Amore fidelios.*" G. C. wear it by a cordon from r. sh. to l. s.; the Grand Dignitaries from the neck: the other classes by a ribbon on l. b.—LV. 304.

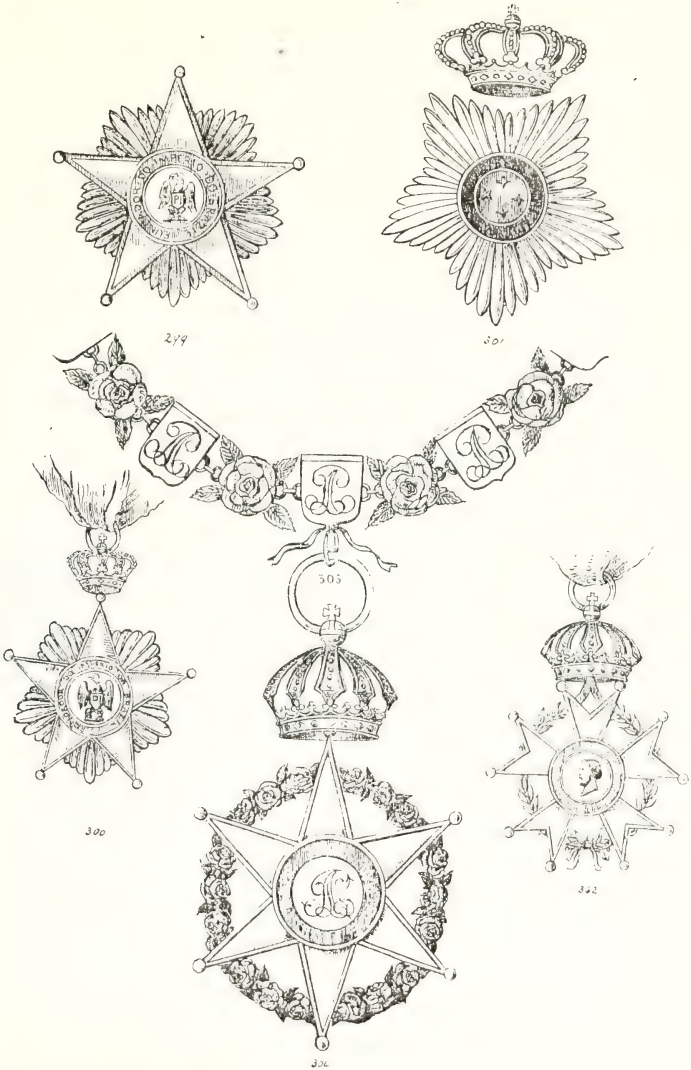
COLLAR.—Gold, with links of enameled red roses with green leaves, alternating with gold shields bearing the cipher P. A.—LV. 303.

MOTTO.—"*Amor e Fidelidade.*"

STAR.—The badge resting on a glory of gold. Worn by the five superior classes on the l. b.

RIBBON.—Rose-colour, with two white stripes near the borders.

BRAZIL.



299. Star; 300. Badge, of Pedro. 301. Star; 302. Badge, of the Southern Cross.
303. Collar; 304. Badge, of the Rose.

BRAZIL.

Order of St. Bento of Avis, St. James of the Sword, and of Christ.

THE ORDERS OF ST. BENEDICT OF AVIS, ST. JAMES OF THE SWORD, and OF CHRIST, taken to Brazil when it was a dependency of Portugal, by the Royal Family, was retained there, after the recall of John VI., and proclaimed as "National" Orders by decree of the 20th October 1823.

The Emperor of Brazil is Grand Master, and there are three classes: Knights Grand Cross, Commanders, and Knights or Chevaliers.

These three Orders have lost their religious character in Brazil, and they are distinguished from the Portuguese Orders of the same name and origin, by a substitution of the Imperial, for the Royal Crown in the decorations; and in the ribbon, of the Order of Christ being changed to blue, and that of St. Benedict to rose-colour. Moreover, while the Order of Christ retains its military character in Portugal, by a decree of the 9th September 1863, it was declared to be of a "Civil and Political character" in Brazil.

The Order of St. Benedict of Avis.

[*See* Portugal.]

Renovated and regulated in Brazil, 9th September 1843.

The Order of Christ.

[*See* Portugal.]

Renovated and regulated in Brazil, 9th September 1843.

The Order of St. James of the Sword.

[*See* Portugal.]

Renovated and regulated in Brazil, 9th September 1843.

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

Order of the Legion of Honour.

THE LEGION OF HONOUR for the Republics of Bolivia and Peru, was instituted in 1866, by President Mariano Malgarijo.

BADGE.—A Star of eight points, cut in facets, suspended from a ring and ribbon. On a white enamel centre, the bust of Bolivar in gold, within a red circle, surrounded by a blue circle inscribed "*Simon Bolivar Liberator*," and, surrounding this, another circle of facets.—LVI. 305.

STAR.—The same.

MOTTO.—As above.

RIBBON.—Three equal stripes of green, yellow, and red.

N.B.—In consequence of political perturbations, the Orders of certain South American Republics have been subject to frequent mutations; and it has been found impossible to obtain information from their accredited agents in England.

HONDURAS.

Order of Santa Rosa.

THE equestrian ORDER OF SANTA ROSA (or of "the Chivalry of Honduras"), was founded 21st February 1868, by a Legislative decree (President Medina), and has five classes: (1) Knights Grand Cross, (2) Grand Cross Officers, (3) Commanders, (4) Officers, and (5) Chevaliers.

BADGE.—A white enamel gold-edged Maltese Cross, with gold globules at the points, placed on a green enamel laurel-wreath. In the centre, encircled by a green enamel gold-edged fillet, inscribed in gold, "*Dios Honor Patria*"—on a golden field, crossed standards, &c. The whole is placed on a star-like double *quatrefoil* of silver. The smaller badge (attached to a gold ring by another wreath) is without the latter, and bears in the centre "*Merito Religioso.*"—LVI. 307.

STAR.—The cross of the badge, with flags, &c., in the centre, on a Star resembling the heraldic "double quatrefoil."—LVI. 306.

MOTTO.—"*Dios Honor Patria,*" and "*Merito Religioso.*"

RIBBON.—Red, blue, white, blue, and red, in five equal stripes.

BOLIVIA, PERU, AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

306

307

304

308

305

305. Badge of the Legion of Honour.
306. Star; 307. Badge, of Santa Rosa (Honduras).
308. Star; 309. Badge, of St. John (Nicaragua).

NICARAGUA.

Order of St. John of Nicaragua.

THE ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF NICARAGUA was founded at Grey Town, 1st May 1857, by the Government of the Republic. In the following year another Order seems to have been instituted at Grenada, under the designation of the National Order of Nicaragua.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden triple-towered mural crown, the circlet of which is of blue enamel, inscribed in gold "*Grey Town*," a white enamel star of eight points, edged and interlined, gold, with globules at points, on a green oak-wreath. On a blue enamel centre, with a golden emblem, the legend, encircled by a green wreath.—LVI. 309.

STAR.—The badge without the mural crown, on a star of eight clusters of rays, composed of small globules.—LVI. 308.

MOTTO.—"*Cives Urbis reparate Mores.*"

RIBBON.—Red, with blue borders.

MEMORANDUM.

PARAGUAY AND PATAGONIA.

PARAGUAY had an "Order of Merit," which, during political changes, was abolished.

PATAGONIA has been credited by Herr Schulze with an Order, but it has been generally regarded as spurious, and is therefore omitted.

VENEZUELA.

Order of the Bust of Bolivar.

THE ORDER OF THE BUST OF BOLIVAR (a Medal) was founded at the Congress of Peru, 12th February 1825, and renovated at the Congress of Venezuela, 9th March 1854. It is called also the "Order of the Liberators of Venezuela," and "The Star of the Order of the Regeneration." [*Moniteur de la Legion d'Honneur*, Sept. 1880.]

BADGE.—The bust of Bolivar, embossed in gold, on a field of the same, within a fillet *azure*, inscribed "*Simon Bolivar, Liberator*"; golden facet-cut star-points issuing from the circumference. Reverse: The Arms of the Republic. Worn by a ribbon on the l. b.

MOTTO.—"*Honor al Merito.*"

RIBBON.—Red, with two blue stripes.

N.B.—The decoration of this Republic is excluded from the *Almanach de Gotha*, but is given by Herr H. Schulze as on a green wreath, a white enamel eight-pointed star, gold-edged and pointed with globules, bearing within a blue fillet inscribed "*Honor al Merito*" on a central disc, the date "29th August 1861."

The Star is represented as of six indented silver points *semée* of globules, bearing the badge. Ribbon red, with two blue stripes.

POLYNESIA.

HAWAII.

Order of Kamehamaha the First.

THE ORDER OF KAMEHAMAHA I. was instituted by Kamehamaha V., 4th April 1865. It has three classes, consisting of twelve Grand Crosses,* thirty-six Knight-Commanders, and seventeen Knight-Companions. The Sovereign of Hawaii is Grand Master. The Order seems to have been modified in 1874.

BADGE.—Surmounted by the Hawaiian Crown, in gold, a blue enamel Maltese, or eight-pointed Cross, with white enamel border. Between the angles of the cross issue golden rays. In the centre, the Royal Cipher "K" on a blue enamel central field, encircled by a fillet inscribed "*Kamehamaha.*"—LVII. 315.

STAR.—Eight clusters of rays, with badge in centre, but without crown.—LVII. 314.

RIBBON.—Garter blue, with three white stripes and white edges.

* Her Majesty the Empress-Queen has accepted the Grand Cross.

POLYNESIA.

HAWAII.

Order of Kalakaua.

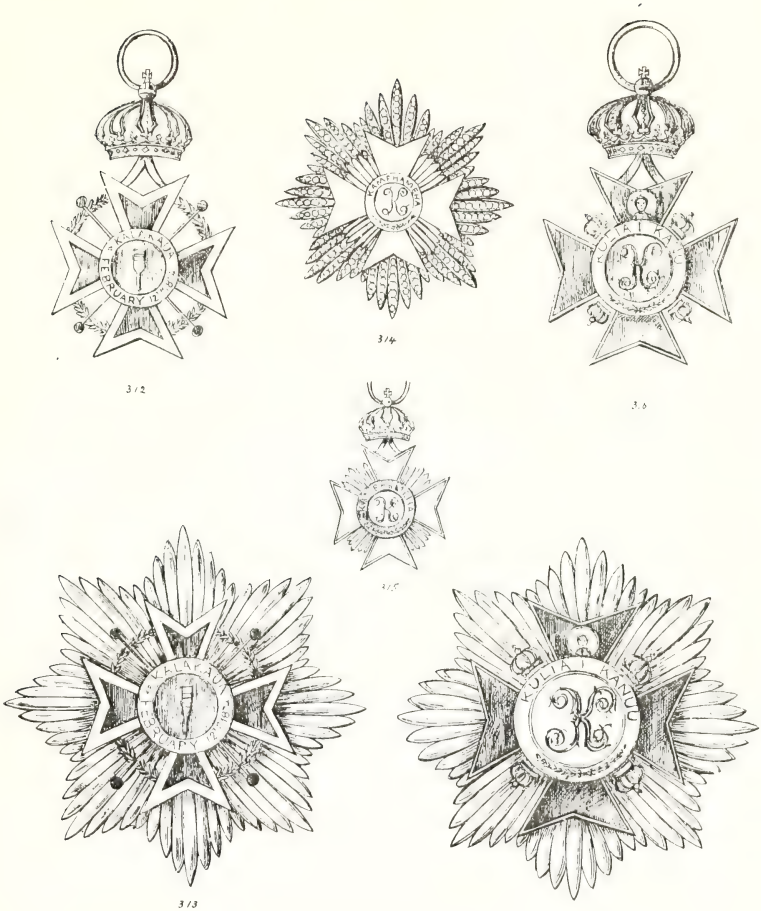
THE ORDER OF KALAKAUA was instituted in 1874, and is of four classes, namely: (1) Knights Grand Cross, (2) Grand Officers, (3) Knights Commanders, (4) Knights Companions.

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden regal Crown (to the orb of which is a ring through which the ribbon passes), a blue enameled Maltese Cross, with a white enamel border. Between the limbs of the cross appears a golden wreath, crossing which, and issuing from the centre, are four golden club-sceptres. The centre is circular, and of blue enamel, charged with the same sceptre, yellow, barred red, within a fillet of white enamel, gold-lettered, "*Kalakaua.—February 12th*, 1874." Reverse: In the centre "1874," within a fillet, lettered "*Koola.*"—LVII. 312.

STAR.—The badge, but without the crown, on eight clusters of silver rays.—LVII. 313.

RIBBON.—Watered, white, with four red stripes.

HAWAII.



312 314 316 315 313 317

312. Badge; 313. Star, of Kalakaua. 314. Star; 315. Badge, of Kamehamaha.
316. Badge; 317. Star, of Kapiolani.

POLYNESIA.

HAWAII.

Order of Kapiolani.

THE ORDER OF KAPIOLANI. The most recent of the Hawaiian Orders, date uncertain. It is of seven classes, namely: (1) Grand Cross, (2) High Grand Officer, (3) Grand Officers, (4) Commanders, (5) Officers, (6) Companions, (7) Lady Companions (of whom the accomplished authoress, Lady Brassey, is one).

BADGE.—Surmounted by a golden regal Crown, with a ring through the orb, a Maltese Cross, of red enamel, edged gold; in the angles a golden Regal Crown. On a red enameled circular centre, the monogram "K" within a white enamel fillet inscribed "*Kalia i Kanao.*" On the upper limb of the cross is a small golden medallion of a head. The reverse of the centre is plain, with the inscription on the fillet, "*Kalia.*"—LVII. 316.

STAR.—Of silver rays, similar to that of Kalakaua, with the badge, but without the crown above, in the centre.—LVII. 317.

RIBBON.—Watered, yellow, with three narrow red stripes, and red edges.

APPENDICES.

A CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE OF THE ORDERS OF CHIVALRY,

GENUINE AND APOCRYPHAL.

COMPILED FROM VARIOUS AUTHORITIES.

Orders extinct or dormant, *. Orders projected but never established, **. Extant Orders are in ROMAN CAPITALS. Religious Orders, †. Orders for Ladies, ‡. For both Sexes, §. Family Orders, ‖. Apocryphal or doubtful Orders are in *small italics*; the doubtful have A D. Renovated Orders, R.

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	NAME OF ORDER.	Founders or imputed Founders	LOCALITY.
33	1195	†*Holy Ghost* . . .	S. Martha. Count Guy de Montpelier . . .	Jerus., Montpel., Rome
312	1192	*S. George . . .	Constantine the Great, or Isaac Angelus II. . . .	Rome, or Byzantium
326	1110	HOLY SEPULCHRE . .	S. Helena. Baldwin I. . .	Jerusalem
328	—	*Crescent*	Constantine the Great . .	Byzantium
370	1104	†*S. Lazarus* . . .	St. Basil the Great, or Baldwin I. . . .	Palestine
370	—	†*S. Anthony* . . .	John I. (Prester John) . .	Ethiopia
496	—	S. *Ampoule* (Holy Vial) .	Clovis I.	France
500	—	*Dog and Cock* . . .	Lisoe de Montmorency . .	France
516	—	*Round Table* . . .	Arthur	England
711	—	*Swan*	Beatrice de Cleves . . .	Duchy of Cleves
722	—	*Oak*	Garcias Ximenes . . .	Navarre
726	—	*Genet*	Charles Martel . . .	France
737	1332	*Stocking (Della Calza) .	Domenico Leoni, or Francesco Dandolo . . .	Venice
771	—	*Crown Royal* . . .	Louis	Mantua
Unk.	—	*Golden Stole* . . .	Unknown	Unknown
Unk.	—	*Doge*	Unknown	Unknown
802	—	*Crown Royal* . . .	Charlemagne . . .	Germany
810	1687	ST. ANDREW (or THE THISTLE), *also* "Rue"	Achaius. James VII. . .	Scotland
831	—	**St. Mark* . . .	Giovanni Participazio . .	Venice
844	1170	S. JAS. OF COMPOSTELLO (or THE SWORD) .	Ramiro I.; or by 13 Nobles .	Spain (Castile)

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founders or imputed Founders.	Locality.
941	—	*Eagle of Italy*	Hugo	Mantua
978	—	*Golden Unicorn*	Count d'Astrevan	Brabant
998	—	*Cross Bearers*	Stephen I.	Hungary
1000	1434	†S. Lazarus (*s e* S. Maurin)	Doubtful	Palestine
1007	—	*Garden of Olives*	Baldwin I.	Palestine
1022	1351	*Star (de la noble Mansion)	Robert II., or John II.	France
1023	1048	*S. Mary of the Lily	Sancho III., or Garcias III.	Navarre
1030	—	*†S. Cosmus and S. Damienus	Pilgrims (Noble)	Palestine
1048	1104	*†S. John of Jerusalem, *also* Rhodes, Malta (D)	Gerard of Martigues	Jeru., Ger., Fr., Sp., Eng., &c.
1063	—	S. Catherine[x]†	Pilgrims (Noble)	Palestine
1065	—	*Hacilear*	William the Conqueror	Normandy
1080	—	*Lion*	Enguerrand de Coucy	Coucy-le-Château
1095	1121	S. Anthony of Vienna[x]†	Gaston and Girard	Dauphiné
1118	—	*S. Saviour*	Alfonso I.	Aragon
—	1119	†Templars* (D)	H. de Paganis, Geoffry de St. Omer, &c.	Jerusalem
—	1191	†Teutonic	A noble German and his wife	Jer., Aus., Ho., Pr., Russ., Sp.
1120	—	[x]†S. Blaze, or of the Virgin Mary	Unknown	Palestine, or Armenia
1120	—	[x]†Albrac, or Aubrac	Viscomte Allard	Flanders
1143	1147	Avis,† until 1789	Alfonso I.	Portugal
1149	—	*Ave*	Raymond Béranger	Aragon
1153	—	*Dobrin*	Boleslas IV.	Poland
1158	—	†S. Ruffi[x]	Raymond	Dauphiné
1147	1158	Calatrava† until 1540. In 1219†	Sancho III.	Castile
1166	—	†S. Michael's Wing*	Alfonso I.	Portugal
1175	—	S. Jago de Compostello	Hermandez de Fuentes	Spain
1177	1179	St. Julian†, in 1244 converted into Alcantara	Gomez Fernandez, Barrientos, &c.	Castile
1177	—	†*Holy Sepulchre*	Henry II.	England
—	1180	†Mountjoy*	Pilgrims (Noble)	Palestine
1191	—	*S. Thomas-à-Becket*	Richard I.	Palestine
1191	—	†*Fortune*[x]	Unknown	Palestine
—	1195	The Sword, or, of Silence*	Guy de Lusignan	Cyprus
1197	—	†Christ, or of the Sword Bearers***	Albert I. (Bishop)	Livonia
1201	—	†S. George of Alfama*	Peter II.	Aragon
1202	1478 (or 1693)	Elephant,† until 1693	Canute IV. Christian V. [*see* 1693]	Denmark
1206	—	†Jesus Christ*	S. Dominick	Languedoc
1208	—	†S. Samson*	Cardinal Benedict	Constantinople & Corinth
1209	—	†Rosary[x]	Frederick, Archbp. of Toledo	Spain
1212	—	*Hospitallers of Burgos*	Alfonso VIII.	Spain
—	1213	Bear, or of S. Gall	Frederick II.	Switzerland
—	1214	Alcantara,† until 1540	Alfonso IX.	Castile
1214	—	*Cock*	"Un Dauphin Viennois"	Unknown
1217	1695	*Red Cross and Star* (D)	Ottocar I., or Albert Sleuberg	Bohemia

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order	Founder or reputed Founder.	Locality
—	1280	Lady of Mercy†; and ‡ in 1261.*	James I., P. Nolasque, and Raymond de Pennafort .	Aragon
1219	1671	Danneborg . . .	Waldemar II., or Christian V.	Denmark
1227	1257	†Truxillo* . . .	Arias Perez Dallego, or Alfonso the Wise . .	Castile
1227	1270	S. Mary Magdalen (agt. duelling)* . . .	St. Louis	France
1228	—	†S. Gerion* . . .	Frederick II. (Germany) .	Palestine
1229	—	†Peace*	Archbishop Amencus, &c. .	France
1232	1729	S. George . . .	Otho II., or Charles Albert .	Bavaria
1233	—	†S. Mary, or of the *Jubilant Brethren .	Bartholomew, Bishop of Vincenza	Italy
1234	—	*S. Mary of Merode* . .	James I.	Aragon
1234	—	*Broom-pod* . . .	S. Louis	France
1237	—	†Mother of God* . .	Bartholomew, Bishop of Vincenza	Italy
1243	—	*Concord*	Ferdinand III. . . .	Castile
1260	—	†S. John Baptist and S. Thomas . . .	Pope Alexander IV. . .	Ancona
1265	—	‡†"Tiers Ordre" of Our Lady of Mercy.*	Isabella Berti, and Eulalia Pius	Barcelona
1266	—	*Spur*	Charles d'Anjou . . .	Naples
1268	—	*Crescent*	Charles d'Anjou . . .	Naples
1269	—	*Ship, or, Sea Shell* . .	S. Louis	France
1269	—	*S. Denis*	Unknown	France
1280	1336	Seraphim [*see* 1748 .	Magnus I. or II. . . .	Sweden
1290	1468	S. George* . . .	Rudolf of Hapsburg, or Frederick III. . . .	Carinthia and Austria
1290	—	S. James, or of the Shell*	Florente V.	Holland
—	1317	Our Lady of Montiza† until 1587 . . .	James II.	Aragon
—	1317	Christ,‡ until 1789 .	Dionysius II. . . .	Portugal
1318	—	†Scale (della Scama*) .	Alfonso XI.	Castile
1319	1320	Christ	John XXII.	Rome
1325	1713	White Eagle . .	Ladislas I., or Frederick Augustus	Poland
—	1330	Band, or of the Sash*; or Red Staff . .	Alfonso XI.	Castile and Leon
—	1349	Garter	Edward III.	England
1351	—	*Star*	Louis I.	Sicily
1351	—	*Enterprise, or "De Lace"*	Doubtful	Hungary
—	1350	Black Swan* . . .	Amadeus VI., and other Italian Princes . .	Italy
—	1352	Knot, or of the "S. Esprit au droit desir" .	Louis of Tarento . . .	Naples
1355	1362	Annunciation, or of the Collar, in 1434 .	Amadeus VI., and Amadeus VIII.	Savoy, Italy
1365	—	§Ermine, and Ear of Corn, 1448* . .	John V., and Francis . .	Brittany, France
1366	—	*S. Bridget, or Bridian Knights* . . .	S. Bridget	Sweden

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founder or imparted Founders.	Locality.
—	1369	Golden Shield*	Louis II. de Bourbon	Moulins, France
—	1370	Our Lady of the Thistle*	Louis II. de Bourbon	Moulins, France
1392	—	†Passion of Christ	Richard II., and Charles VI.	England and France
1298	1382	S. Anthony*	Albert of Bavaria	Hainault
1379	1380	Fools*	Adolfe of Cleves	Duchy of Cleves
—	1379	Dove, or of the Holy Ghost	John I.	Castile
—	1382	Ship, or the Argonauts	Charles III.	Naples
1382	1836	Albert the Bear	Sigis. I., or Dk. Hen. of Anhalt; Leop. Fred. of Dessau, and Alex. Chas. of Bernburg	Anhalt, Germany
1385	1418	Dragon Overthrown	Sigismund	Luxemburg
—	1386	Reel and Lioness	Partisans of Hon. of Anjou	Naples, Italy
1390	—	*Crown*	Enguerrand de Coucy	Coucy-le-Chateau
—	1390	‡Band, or of the Sash*	John I.	Aragon
—	1390	S. George*	Philibert de Miolaus	Burgundy
—	1394	Porcupine*	Louis d'Orleans	France
1399	1725	Bath	Henry IV., or George I.	England, Great Britain and India. Extended in 1847
1399	—	*Dove*	Unknown	Segovia
—	1410	Mirror*	Ferdinand I.	Aragon
—	1410	Jar of the Holy Virgin of the Lily*	Ferdinand I.	Aragon
—	1414	Golden and Silver Fetters	John I. de Bourbon	France
—	1416	Greyhound*	Forty-seven Nobles	D. of Bar.
1418	—	*Stole*	Alfonso V.	Aragon
—	1429			
	Ex. N.S. 1450	Golden Fleece	Philip II. of Burgundy	Spain and Austria
1434	1572R	S. Maurice and S. Lazarus.	Amadeus VII. (R.) Emmanuel Philibert	Savoy
1438	—	†Tusin, or Hungarian Knights*	Albert II.	Austria
1440	1843	‡†Swan* (R)	Fred. II. of Brandenburg, or Fred. Wm. of Prussia	Prussia
—	1444	S. Hubert	Gerrard V. of Juliers and Berg	Bavaria
—	1448	Crescent*	Réné d'Anjou	Angers (France), or in Sicily
—	1459	Lady of Bethlehem, or of Lemnos*	Pius II.	Rome
1459	1808	Tower and Sword	Alfonso V. (R.), Prince Regent in 1808	Portugal
1464	1483	Ermine*	Ferdinand I.	Naples
—	1468	Holy Ghost*	Paul II.	Rome
—	1469	S. Michael*	Louis XI.	France
—	1472	S. George*	Frederick III.	Genoa
1479	—	*Crown of Love*	James III.	Scotland
1489	—	*Griffin*	Ferdinand I.	Naples
1492	1498	S. George*	Alexander VI., or Paul III.	Rome

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founder (or reputed Founder).	Locality.
1494	1729	S. George	Maximilian I., or Elector Charles Albert	Bavaria
—	1798	‡Cordelière	Anne, widow of Charles VIII.	France
—	1520	†S. Peter; and S. Paul in 1540	Leo X., and Paul III.	Rome
1520	—	*Chaplet of our Lady*	Burgesses of Valenciennes	France
1523	1748	Sword	Gustavus I., or Frederick I.	Sweden
1527	—	*Alliance*	Gustavus I., or Frederick I.	Sweden
—	1534	†S. George*	Paul III.	Ravenna
1535	1534	*Burgundian Cross*	Charles V. of Germany	Tunis
1539	1534	Golden Spur	Paul III. (*see* St. Sylvester)	Rome
—	1546	†Lily*	Paul III.	Rome
1559	1546	Pius*	Pius IV.	Rome
—	1560	*St. John of the Lateran*	Pius IV.	Rome
—	1561	Saviour of the World	Eric XIV.	Sweden
—	1562	S. Stephen‡; and in 1565	Cosmo I.	Tuscany
—	1568	Lamb of God	John III.	Tuscany
1576	—	Cross*	Francis I.	France
—	1578	*Holy Ghost	Henry III.	France
—	1587	*Our Lady of Loretto	Sixtus V.	Rome
1589	—	*Christian Charity*	Henry III.	France
1606	—	*Yellow Cord*	Charles I. de Gonzaga	Nyvers
—	1607	*S. Lazarus; and Our Lady of Mount Carmel	Henry IV. and 100 French Gentlemen	France
—	1608	*Blood of our Saviour and Precious Blood of Mantua	Vincent I. de Gonzaga	Mantua
1614	—	*S. *Mary Magdalen*	John Chesnet de la Chappronage	France
1615	—	*Militia of Jesus Christ*	Unknown	Germany
—	1615	*Jesus and Mary	Paul V.	Rome
—	1618	†Conception; or of the Christian Militia*	Charles I. de Gonzaga	Olmutz
—	1618	*Virgin Mary the Glorious	Peter, John Baptist, and Bernard Petringa	Italy
—	1632	*Maria Eleonora‡	Maria Eleonora	Sweden
—	1634	*S. Rosalia‡	Alderan de Carreto	Palermo
—	1645	*Celestial Order of the Rosary‡	Anne of Austria	France
—	1652	*Death's Head (revived in 1709).‡	Silvius Nimrod of Wertenburg-Eller	Silesia
—	1653	*Amaranth§	Christina	Sweden
1656	—	*Name of Jesus*	Charles X.	Sweden
1660	—	*Royal Oak***	Charles II.	England
1660	—	*Concord*	Christian Ernest	Brandenburg
—	1662	*Slaves of Virtue‡	Eleanor de Gonzaga	Austria
—	1665	Generosity (converted into Merit, 1710)	Chas. Emilius, or Frederick	Prussia
—	1668	Star Cross‡	Eleanor de Gonzaga	Austria
—	1690	German Integrity*	Frederick I.	Saxe-Coburg, Altenburg
—	1693	The Elephant	Christian V.	Denmark

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founders or imputed Founders.	Locality.
—	1693	S. Michael	Joseph Clement	Bavaria
—	1692	Constantine*	Francis Farnese	Parma and Naples
—	1693	S. Louis	Louis XIV.	France
—	1698	S. Andrew	Peter the Great	Russia
—	1699	S. George*	Francis I.	Parma, and the Two Sicilies
1701	—	*Star of Our Lady*	Amabia, King of Eiszinie (?) in Africa	France
—	1701	Black Eagle	Frederick I.	Prussia
—	1701	S. Rupert	John Ernst de Thun, Archbishop of Salzburg	Austria
1702	1806	The Crown of Wurtemberg	Frederick Charles	Würtemburg
—	1702	Golden Eagle	Eberhard Louis	Würtemburg
—	1703	Bee†*	Louise, Duchess of Maine	Sceaux
—	1704	Noble Passion*	John	Saxe Weissenfelds
—	1705	Sincerity*	George William	Anspach and Beyreuth
—	1708	Neighbourly Love§*	Elizabeth Christian	Austria
1683	1714	S. Ann‡	John Philip, Prince Bishop of Wurzburg	Bavaria
—	1714	S. Catherine§	Peter the Great	Russia
—	1715	Fidelity, or Loyalty	Charles William	Baden
—	1717	Pavilion*	Louis XV.	France
—	1725	Alexander Newsky	Peter the Great	Russia
—	1732	‡Perfect Union; or of Fidelity*	Sophia Magdalen	Denmark
—	1732	White Falcon, or of Vigilance	Ernest Augustus	Saxe-Weimar Eisenach
—	1734	Red Eagle (previously of "Sincerity")	George Frederick Charles of Brandenburg	Prussia
—	1735	S. Anne	Charles Frederick of Holstein-Gottorp	Holstein and Russia
1736	—	*Liberation**	Theodore I.	Corsica
—	1739	S. Henry	Frederick Augustus II.	Saxony
—	1738	S. Januarius*	Charles III.	Naples
—	1740	Merit (previously of "Generosity")	Frederick II.	Germany
—	1744	§Fan*	Louisa Ulrica	Sweden
1099	1746	Holy Sepulchre	Benedict XIV. (see *ante* 1110)	Rome, since 1847; also Jerusalem
—	1748	Polar Star	Frederick I.	Sweden
—	1748	The Sword	(See *ante* 1523)	
—	1748	Seraphim	(See *ante* 1280)	
1749	—	*Happy Alliance of Hildburghausen*	Fred. Christian Ernest	Hildburghausen
—	1750	Elizabeth Theresa	Elizabeth Christina, wife of Charles VI.	Austria
—	1755	*S. Joachim*	The Duke and 14 Nobles	Saxe-Coburg Saalfeld
—	1757	Maria Theresa	Maria Theresa	Austria
—	1759	Military Merit (for Protestant Officers only)	Louis XV.	France

Date or reputed date of Foundation.		Name of Order	Founders or reputed Founders	Locality.
Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.			
-	1759	Military Merit (D)	Charles Eugene	Wurtemburg
	1764	S. Stephen (Hungary)	Maria Theresa	Hungary, Austria
	1765	S. Stanislas	Stanislas Aug. Poniatowsky	Poland, Russia
-	1766	S. Elizabeth‡	Elizabeth Augusta	Bavaria
1768	-	§Four Emperors§	Unknown	Lembourg, Luxemburg
—	1768	Lion of the Palatinate	Charles Theodore	Bavaria
—	1769	Military Merit	Frederick II.	Hesse Cassel
—	1769	S. George	Catherine II.	Russia
1770	-	"*Constancy*"	Various Nobles	France
—	1770	Golden Lion (revived in Hesse Darmstadt	Frederick II.	Hesse Cassel
-	1771	Charles III.	Charles III.	Spain
1772	1776	Vasa	Gustavus III.	Sweden
1782	1782	The Sacred Order	King of Siam	Siam
- -	1782	S. Vladimir	Catherine II.	Russia
- - -	1783	S. Patrick	George III.	Gt. Britain and Ireland
—	1783	National Order*	Constituent Assembly	France
—	1784	S. Ann (of Munich)	Anne Maria Sophia	Bavaria
—	1789	*Cincinnatus*	George Washington	U. S. of America
1790	—	Phœnix	Waldemburg-Bartenstein	Hohenloe
—	1792	Military Merit	Stanislas Augustus	Poland, Russia
-	1792	‡Maria Louisa	Maria Louisa, Queen of Charles IV.	Spain
1870	-	*S. Constantine*	Unknown.	
—	1799	Crescent	Selim III.	Turkey
—	1800	S. Ferdinand and of Merit*	Ferdinand IV.	Naples
- -	1801	‡S. Isabella	Prince Regent	Portugal
	1802	Legion of Honour, originally "Order of the Eagle"	Napoleon Bonaparte	France
—	1803	†S. Anne (Wurzburg)	Maximilian Joseph	Bavaria
1804	*circ.*	Ali	Feth Ali Khan	Persia
—	1805	Iron Crown	Napoleon I.	Italy; now of Austria. Altered by the latter
1797	1806	Maximilian Joseph	Maximilian Joseph	Bavaria
—	1806	Civil Merit	Frederick I.	Wurtemburg
- - -	1807	Military Merit	Charles Frederick	Baden
- -	1807	Louis	Louis I.	Hesse Darmstadt
- -	1807	Union*	Louis Napoleon	Holland
- -	1807	Rue Crown	Frederick Augustus	Saxony
- -	1807	S. Joseph*	Ferdinand III.	Tuscany
-	1808	Leopold	Francis I.	Austria
—	1808	Bavarian Crown, or of *Civil Merit*	Maximilian Joseph I.	Bavaria
—	1808	Two Sicilies	Joseph Napoleon	Naples
- -	1808	Sun and Lion	Feth Ali Khan	Persia
- -	1809	Royal Order	Joseph Bonaparte	Spain
-	1809	Royal Order	Jerome Bonaparte	Westphalia
—	1809	*Three Gold Flowers*	Napoleon I.	France
—	1811	Charles XIII. (Masonic)	Charles XIII.	Sweden

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founders or imputed Founders.	Locality.
1811	—	*Reunion*	Napoleon I.	France
—	1812	Lion of Zæhringen	Charles Leopold Frederick	Baden
-	1812	S. John of Jerusalem (d)	Frederick William III.	Prussia
—	1814	S. Hermengilde	Ferdinand VII.	Spain
-	1814	Iron Helmet*	William I.	Hesse Cassel
—	1814	‡Louisa	Frederick William III.	Prussia
—	1814	Military Merit	Paul Frederick	Wurtemburg
—	1814	White Cross, or of Loyalty*	Ferdinand III.	Tuscany
—	1815	Isabella the Catholic	Ferdinand VII.	Spain
	1815	S. Ferdinand	Ferdinand VII.	Spain
	1815	Guelphic	The Prince Regent (Geo. IV.)	Gt. Britain and Ireland, and Hanover
—	1815	Netherlands Lion	William I.	Netherlands
—	1815	William	William I.	Netherlands
—	1815	Merit	Frederick Augustus	Saxony
—	1815	Savoy (Military)	Victor Emmanuel I.	(Sardinia-Savoy), Italy
1816	—	S. *Caroline of Jerusalem*	Carolina of Brunswick, Queen Consort of Great Britain	Palestine
—	1818	S. Michael and S. George	The Prince Regent (Geo. IV.)	Gt. Britain and Ireland
1818	1856	Frederick	William	Würtemburg
—	1818	Lady of the Conception of Villa Viciosa	John VI.	Portugal
—	1819	S. George of the Reunion*	Ferdinand IV.	Naples
—	1819	*Liberators of Venezuela*	Bolivar	Venezuela
—	1822	Cross of the South	Pedro I.	Brazil
1823	1843	S. Benedict of Avis	Pedro I.	Brazil
1823	1843	S. James of the Sword	Pedro I.	Brazil
1823	1843	Christ	Pedro I.	Brazil
—	1823	*Madonna of Guadaloupe	Iturbide	Mexico
1825	1854	Liberators of Venezuela, &c., or Bust of Bolivar.	Congress of Peru, and Congress of Venezuela	Venezuela
1691	1825	Saxe-Ernest	Frederick, Ernest, and Freund	G. D. of Saxe-Gotha
—	1827	Pedro I.	Pedro I.	Brazil
—	1827	‡Theresa	Theresa	Bavaria
-	1827	Louis, Royal	Louis I.	Bavaria
—	1829	Rose	Pedro I.	Brazil
—	1829	*Francis I.	Francis I.	Two Sicilies
—	1829	*The Struggle	Provisional Government	Greece
1818	1856	Frederick (see *ante*)	William	Würtemburg
—	1831	Savoy (Civil)	Charles Albert	(Sardinia-Savoy) Italy
- -	1831	*Nischan-Iftischar**	Mahmud II.	Turkey
—	1831	S. Gregory the Great	Gregory XVI.	Rome
—	1831	S. John of Jerusalem	Pius VII.	Rome
-	1832	Leopold	Leopold I.	Belgium
—	1833	Reedemer, or Saviour	Otho I.	Greece
—	1833	S. George*	Charles Louis	Lucca
	1833	Isabella II.	Ferdinand VII.	Spain
—	1834	Henry the Lion	William	Brunswick

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founders or imputed Founders.	Locality.
1835	—	*Asiatique de Morale Universelle*	Alina d'Eldir	Unknown
—	1836	S. Louis*	Charles II.	Parma
—	1837	Order of Merit	Government of India	British India (Gt. Britain and Ireland)
1837	—	*Palm and Alligator*	Unknown	Africa
—	1838	Merit; and of the Ducal House of Peter Fred. Louis	Paul Fred. Augustus	Oldenburg
—	1839	Durani Empire*	Shah Shoojah-ool-Moolk	Afghanistan
—	1839	S. George*	Ernest Augustus I.	Hanover
—	1840	Philip-le-Bon	Louis II.	Hesse Darmstadt
—	1841	Oaken Crown*	William II., King of Netherlands	Luxembourg
—	1841	S. Sylvester; previously the Golden Spur	Gregory XVI.	Rome
1837	1842	Order of Merit of British India (for Native troops)	Government of India	British India (Gt. Britain and Ireland
—	1844	**Nischan Iftischar* (D)	Mohamed	Tunis
—	1847	S. Olaf	Oscar I.	Norway, Sweden
—	1847	Pius IX.	Pius IX.	Rome
—	1847	St. Cecilia	Pius IX.	Rome
—	1849	S. Louis*	Charles III.	Parma
—	1849	Francis Joseph	Francis Joseph I.	Austria
—	1849	S. Faustin*	Faustin I.	Hayti
—	1849	Legion of Honour*	Faustin I.	Hayti
—	1850	Albert	Frederick Augustus	Saxony
—	1851	House of Hohenzollern‖ (in 1842); previously Cross of Honour	Frederick William IV.	Prussia
—	1851	William*	William II.	Hesse Cassel
1851	1852	Danilo I., or Independence	Danilo I.	Montenegro
—	1852	Medjidie	Abdul Medjid	Turkey
—	1852	S. Peter‖	Danilo I.	Montenegro
—	—	Civil Merit	Fred. William IV.	Prussia
—	1853	Military Merit*	Leopold II.	Tuscany
—	1853	Cross of Honour	Frederick Gunter	Schwarzburg
—	1853	Madonna of Guadaloupe* (revived)	Santa Anna	Mexico
—	1853	Maximilian for Art and Science	Maximilian II.	Bavaria
—	1855	Eagle of Este*	Francis I.	Modena
—	1855	House of Hussein‖ (D)	Bey Achmet	Tunis
1856	—	*S. Mary Magdalen*	Faustin I.	Hayti
—	1857	S. Juan de Nicaragua	President Medina	Grey Town, Nicaragua
—	1857	Cross of Honour	Henry LXVII.	Reuss
—	1857	Beneficencia	Isabella II.	Spain
—	1858	National de Nicaragua	Government	Grenada
—	1858	S. Charles	Charles III.	Monaco
—	1858	Golden Lion‖	Adolphus and William III.	Nassau and Netherlands

Date or reputed date of Foundation. Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.	Name of Order.	Founders or imputed Founders.	Locality.
—	1858	Merit*	Adolphus and William	Nassau
—	1859	Nischan-el-Aamahn* (D)	Bey Mahomed-es-Sadok	Tunis
—	1859	Chivalry of San Marino	Gr. Sov. Council	San Marino
—	1861	Star of India	Victoria	Gt. Britain and Ireland
—	1861	Crown	William I.	Prussia
—	1861	Osmanie	Abdul Aziz	Turkey
—	1861	The White Elephant	The King of Siam	Siam
—	1862	The Imperial Double Dragon	Emperor of China	China
—	1862	*Radhama** (D)	Radhama II. [See Note	Madagascar
—	1862	*Steel Crown***	Ant. Orélie	Araucania and Patagonia
—	1862	*Star of the South***; or *Constellation of Southern Cross*	Ant. Orélie	Araucania and Patagonia
—	1862	Victoria and Albert	Victoria	Gt. Britain and Ireland
—	1864	Military Merit*	Amadeus	Spain
—	1864	Royal Order	Noor-ed-den	Cambojia
—	1864	Military Merit	Maria Isabella Luisa	Spain
—	1864	Crown of the Wendes	Frederick Francis and Frederick William	Mecklenburg
—	1865	Kamehamaha I.	Kamehamaha V.	Hawaii
—	1865	Ernest Augustus*	George V.	Hanover
—	1865	Mexican Eagle*	Maximilian	Mexico
—	1865	S. Charles*	Maximilian	Mexico
—	1866	Military Merit	Louis II.	Bavaria
1866	—	*Epirus*	Attributed to G. C. Scanderbeg	Albania
—	1866	Legion of Honour	Pres. Mariano Malgarejo	Bolivia and Peru
—	1867	Iron Cross, or Civil Merit	Leopold II.	Belgium
—	1868	Crown of Italy	Victor Emmanuel II.	Italy
—	1868	Santa Rosa	President Medina	Honduras
1868	1871	Charity. [Sept. 17. See Note	Don Carlos, Duke of Madrid	Uncertain
—	1869	Cross of Honour	Henry XIV.	Reuss
—	1869	Crown of Siam	King of Siam	Siam
—	1870	Military Sanitary Cross	Louis III.	Hesse Darmstadt
—	1870	Military Merit	Louis III.	Hesse Darmstadt
—	1870	Golden Lion (R)	Louis III.	Hesse Darmstadt
—	1870	Cross of Merit‡*	Louis II.	Bavaria
—	1870	Sidonia†	John	Saxony
—	1871	Olga‡	Charles	Würtemburg
1865	1871	Takova	Milan	Servia
—	1872	Maria Victoria*	Amadeus	Spain
—	1873	Solomon's Seal	King John	Abyssinia (*also* called, "of St. George")

Note.—Isdwe (*a*[illegible] *d'occasion*), and The Golden Sun, Burmah, are not "Orders."

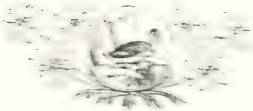
Note to "Charity."—Surmounted by a Royal Crown, between branches of a white enamel Cross, a ter-flowers. On a white centre, a heart, and branch of thorns) with a cross above. Motto, "*La Caridad*, 1871."

Date of reputed date of Foundation.		Name of Order.	Founder or imputed Founder.	Locality.
Traditional or Apocryphal.	Authentic or Probable.			
1868	1873	Chulachondao. [*See Note*]	King of Siam	Siam
—	1874	Kalakaua	King of Hawaii	Hawaii
—	1874	The Eastern Sun	The Mikado, Mouts Hito	Japan
—	1876	Chrysanthemum	The Mikado, Mouts Hito	Japan
—	1877	Cross of Honour	Leopold and Adolph, George Lippe and Schaumberg Lippe	Lippe
—	1877	Cross of Military Merit	The Prince of Waldeck	Waldeck
—	1877	The Star	Charles I.	Roumania
—	1878	Nischan i Sheefakat, for Charity‡	Abdul Hamid	Turkey
—	1878	Sun‡	Shah Nasr-ed-deen	Persia
—	1878	Indian Empire	Victoria	Gt. Britain and Ireland, Empress of India
—	1878	‡Crown of India	Victoria	Gt. Britain and Ireland, Empress of India
—	1878	Kapiolani‡	King of Hawaii	Hawaii
—	1879	Military Order* (D)	Alexander I.	Bulgaria
	1879	Imtiaz, or Merit Civil and Military	Abdul Hamid	Turkey
—	1879	Redemption, African	Legislative Council	Liberia
—	1881	Crown	Charles I.	Roumania
—	1882	Royal Order	The King	Siam
—	1883	White Eagle	Milan I.	Servia
—	1883	St. Saba	Milan I.	Servia

Note to Chulachondao. Same as "Chuldu Kora." Date of installation, 1868; date of proclamation, 1873.

N.B.—1885. H.H. The Nizam of Hyderabad is said to have instituted a minor Order called the "Tanghai Azzafleca."

Amongst Orders doubtful and apocryphal, Herr Schultze gives those instituted by Don Carlos during his Spanish campaign; Les Palass, by the Great Mogul; the "Golden Sun" of Burmah; the "Sun," of the Argentine Republic, &c.



GENERAL NOTES.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

The following instrument, instituting the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, received the Royal Sign Manual on the 31st December 1877:—

VICTORIA R. and I.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

To all to whom these presents shall come greeting:—Whereas we have resolved to commemorate the assumption of our Imperial title of Empress of India by the institution of an Order of distinction to be enjoyed by the Princesses of our Royal House, and the wives or other female relatives of Indian Princes and others to be by us selected, upon whom we shall from time to time think fit to confer the same, agreeably to the rules and regulations herein-after declared: Now, know ye, that for the purpose of carrying this, our resolution, into effect, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for us, our heirs, and successors do institute, constitute, and create an Order of distinction to be known and have for ever hereafter the name, style, and designation of "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and we are graciously pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, and which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—That the Order or distinction shall be styled and designated "The Imperial Order of the Crown of India," and that the first day of January in every year shall henceforth be taken and deemed to be the anniversary of the institution of the said Order.

Secondly. That we, our heirs and successors, Kings and Queens Regnant of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Emperors and Empresses of India, shall be Sovereigns of this Order.

Thirdly.—That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decorations thereof upon such Princesses of our Royal and Imperial House, being of more than eighteen years of age, as we, our heirs and successors, shall think fit.

Fourthly.—That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of such Princes in our Indian Empire, and upon such other Indian ladies as we, our heirs and successors, shall from time to time think fit.

Fifthly.—That it shall be competent for the Sovereign of this Order to confer the decoration thereof upon the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now held or may hereafter hold, the high offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, or of Principal Secretary of State for India.

Sixthly.—[Description and representation of insignia.

Seventhly.—That the said Order may be conferred by personal investiture with the insignia upon such Princesses and other members as we, our heirs and successors, may be pleased to admit thereto; but it shall be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, to direct the transmission of the decoration of the Order to any member with a notification of her appointment under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign.

Eighthly.—That the names of those upon whom we, our heirs and successors, may be pleased to confer this Order, shall be entered upon a register to be kept under the direction of the Principal Secretary of State for India, in which the names of the Royal Princes [illegible] into the Order shall be enrolled, with the dates of their respective admissions and a duplicate thereof shall also be kept in the foreign department of our Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

Lastly.—We reserve to ourselves, our heirs and successors, full power of annulling, altering, abrogating, augmenting, interpreting, or dispensing with these regulations, or any portion thereof by a notification under the Sign Manual of the Sovereign of the Order.

The Queen has conferred the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India upon Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Her Imperial Highness the Crown Princess of Germany (Princess Royal of Great Britain and Ireland), Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland), Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena of Great Britain and Ireland), Her Royal Highness Princess Louise (Marchioness of Lorne), Her Royal Highness Princess Beatrice, Her Royal and Imperial Highness the Duchess of Edinburgh (Grand Duchess of Russia), Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz (Princess Augusta of Cambridge), Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary of Cambridge), Her Royal Highness the Maharanee Duleep Singh, Her Highness Nawabshahjihan, Begum of Bhopal, G.C.S.I., Her Highness Maharanee Seta Velass Dewajee Ammanee Anaro of Mysore, Her Highness Maharanee Jumna Bai Saheb, Gaekwar of Baroda, Her Highness Dilawar un Nissar, Begum Saheba of Hyderabad, Her Highness Nawab Kudsia, Begum of Bhopal, Her Highness Vijaya Mohenu Mukta Boyi Ammanee Rajah Sahib of Tanjore, Maharanee Hai Nomoyee of Cossimbazar, Elizabeth Georgiana Duchess of Argyll, Georgina Caroline Marchioness of Salisbury, Henrietta Anne Theodosia Marchioness of Ripon, Lady Mary Temple Nugent Brydges Chandos Grenville, Mary Louisa Countess Dowager of Elgin and Kincardine, Blanche Julia Countess of Mayo, Lady Susan Georgiana Bourke, Mary Viscountess Halifax, Mary Catherine Lady Hobart, Lady Jane Emma Baring, Anne Jane Charlotte Baroness Napier, Edith Baroness Lytton, Harriette Katherine Baroness Lawrence, Cecilia Frances Lady Northcote, Catherine Lady Frere, Mary Ann Lady Temple, Caroline Lucy Lady Denison, Katherine Jane Lady Strachey.

Decoration of the Royal Red Cross.

Under date, April 23rd, 1883, the following Royal Statutes of the decoration of the Royal Red Cross appeared in the *London Gazette*.

VICTORIA R.

Whereas we have been pleased to take into consideration the services rendered by certain persons in nursing the sick and wounded of our army and navy, and have resolved specially to recognise individual instances of special devotion in such services, now, for the purpose of attaining this end, we have instituted, constituted, and created, and by these presents for us, our heirs and successors, do institute, constitute, and create a decoration to be designated and hereinafter prescribed; and we are pleased to make, ordain, and establish the following rules and ordinances for the government of the same, which shall from henceforth be inviolably observed and kept.

Firstly.—The decoration shall be styled and designated "The Royal Red Cross," and shall consist of a cross, enameled crimson, edged with gold, having on the arms thereof the words "*Faith, Hope, Charity*," with the date of the institution of the decoration, the centre having thereon our effigy. On the reverse side our Royal and Imperial Cipher and Crown shall be shown in relief on the centre.

Secondly.—The cross shall be attached to a dark blue riband edged red, of one inch in width, tied in a bow, and worn on the left shoulder.

Thirdly.—The decoration may be worn by the Queen Regnant, the Queen Consort, or the Queen Dowager of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it shall be competent for us, our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration upon any of the Princesses of the Royal Family of Great Britain and Ireland.

Fourthly.—It shall be competent for us, our heirs and successors, to confer the decoration upon any ladies, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to our notice by our Secretary of State for War for special exertions in providing for the nursing or for attending to sick and wounded soldiers and sailors.

Fifthly.—It shall be competent for us, our heirs and successors, to confer this decoration upon any nursing sisters, whether subjects or foreign persons, who may be recommended to our notice by our Secretary of State for War, or, as the case may be, by the First Lord of the Admiralty through our said Secretary of State, for special devotion and competency which they may have displayed in their nursing duties with our army in the field, or in our naval and military hospitals.

Sixthly.—The names of those upon whom we may be pleased to confer the decoration shall be published in the *London Gazette*, and a registry thereof kept in the office of our Secretary of State for War.

Lastly.—In order to make such additional provision as shall effectually preserve pure this honourable distinction, it is ordained that, if any person on whom such distinction shall be conferred shall by her conduct become unworthy of it, her name shall be erased, by an order under our Sign Manual, from the register of those upon whom the said decoration shall have been conferred.

And it is hereby declared that we, our heirs and successors, shall be the sole judge of the conduct which may require the erasure from the register of the name of the offending person, and that it shall at all times be competent for us, our heirs and successors, to restore the name if such restoration should be justified by the circumstances of the case.

Foreign Orders.

The following REGULATIONS are those now in force respecting FOREIGN ORDERS:—

"Firstly.—No subject of Her Majesty shall accept a Foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having previously obtained Her Majesty's permission to that effect, signified by a Warrant under Her Royal Sign Manual.

"Secondly.—Such permission shall not be granted to any subject of Her Majesty, and [illegible] Foreign Order shall have been conferred in consequence of active and distinguished [illegible] the enemy, either at sea or in the field, or unless he shall have been actually and [illegible] beyond Her Majesty's dominions, in the service of the foreign Sovereign [illegible] conferred.

"Thirdly.—The intention of a foreign Sovereign [illegible] of an Order, must be notified to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State [illegible] through the British Minister accredited at the Court [illegible] Minister accredited at the Court of Her Majesty.

"Fourthly.—If the service for which it is proposed to confer the Order have [illegible] during war, the notification required by the preceding clause [illegible] after the exchange of the ratifications of a Treaty of Peace.

"If the service has been performed in time of peace, the notification must [illegible] two years after the date of such service.

"Fifthly.—After such notification shall have been received, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall, if the case comes within the conditions prescribed by the [illegible] regulations, and arises from naval or military services before the enemy, refer it to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the War Department previously to taking Her Majesty's pleasure thereupon, in order to ascertain whether there be any objection to Her Majesty's permission being granted.

"A similar reference shall also be made to the Field-Marshal Commanding in Chief, if the application relates to an officer in the army, or to the Lords of the Admiralty, if it relates to an officer in the navy.

"Sixthly.—When Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs shall have taken the Queen's pleasure on any such application, and shall have obtained Her Majesty's permission for the person in whose favour it has been made to accept the foreign Order, and wear the insignia thereof, he shall signify the same to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, in order that he may cause the warrant required by Clause I to be prepared for the Royal Sign Manual.

"When such warrant shall have been signed by the Queen, a notification thereof shall be inserted in the *Gazette*, stating the service for which the foreign Order has been conferred.

"Seventhly.—The warrant signifying Her Majesty's permission may, at the request and at the expense of the person who has obtained it, be registered in the College of Arms.

"Eighthly.—Every such warrant as aforesaid shall contain a clause providing that Her Majesty's licence and permission does not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege, appertaining to a Knight Bachelor of Her Majesty's realms.

"Ninthly.—When a British subject has received the Royal permission to accept a foreign Order, he will at any future time be allowed to accept the decoration of a higher class of the same

Order, to which he may become eligible by increase of rank in the foreign service, or in the service of his own country; or any other distinctive mark of honour strictly consequent upon the acceptance of the original Order, and common to every person upon whom such Order is conferred.

"Lastly.—The preceding clause shall not be taken to apply to Decorations of the Guelphic Order which were bestowed on British subjects by Her Majesty's predecessors, King George IV. and King William IV., on whose heads the Crowns of Great Britain and of Hanover were united.

"Decorations so bestowed cannot properly be considered as rewards granted by a foreign Sovereign for services rendered according to the purport of Clause 2 of these regulations. They must be rather considered as personal favours bestowed on British subjects by British Sovereigns, and as having no reference to services rendered to the foreign Crown of Hanover."

According to the statement of Sir George Bowyer, which was published some years ago in the "leading organ of public opinion":—

"A foreign title of nobility gives only the rank of esquire in England; but a foreign Knight is a Knight by the law of England—2 *Inst.*, 657; 7 Rep. 'Calvin's case,' 15, 16; *Co. Litt.* 16 b.; and *Year Book*, 26th Edward IV., 6, and 29th Edward III., 36; *Doderidge on Nobil.*, 164; 'Duke of Brunswick v. King of Hanover,' 6 *Bearon*, 2; *Fleta*, 1, 2, cap. 3, sec. 9. The reason of this is that Knighthood does not belong to any one State, but is universal throughout Christendom. Therefore, a Knight in one country is a Knight in all others where Knighthood exists. And this principle of law forms an exception to the law that the Crown is the sole fountain of honour.

"Orders of Chivalry are contraternities of Knights, and what are called decorations are merely part of their dress, denoting that those who wear them are members of those societies respectively. Decorations are like a club button or the insignia of Freemasons. They are unknown to the law of England, and if they be foreign they give no rank, dignity, title, or precedence here.

"As for the regulation of the Foreign Office, it may be binding on persons serving the Crown, but it cannot alter the law of the realm. Lord Enfield stated that Queen Elizabeth committed Sir Anthony Shirley to prison for accepting an Order from the King of France. But no lawyer will say that that was a lawful act, or that it could possibly be attempted now. The distinction drawn by Lord Enfield between a medal and a decoration seems absurd, for surely if the medal is to be worn it is a decoration. Where is the difference? And a medal of the Humane Society is a decoration, not conferred by the Crown; and so are the insignia of Freemasons, Odd Fellows, Foresters, &c. Indeed, the Freemasons use "territorial titles," such as Grand Master of Oxfordshire, Grand Master of Cambridge, &c. All these people assume titles and wear decorations without authority from the Fountain of Honour.

"The terms of the regulation referred to above are remarkable. It provides that 'no subject of Her Majesty shall accept a foreign Order from the Sovereign of any foreign country, or wear the insignia thereof, without having obtained permission from the Crown.' Do these terms include the decorations which were the subject of Mr. Eastwick's motion? It seems to me that they do not. The decorations were granted by the French Provisional Government. But the Provisional Government were not the Sovereign of a foreign country. They were magistrates exercising certain powers in the Republic in the interim between the overthrow of the Sovereign and the constitution of a new Government. It is true that they exercised *de facto* certain powers of the Sovereign. So does a General commanding an army, and so does a Justice of the Peace, and so does a policeman. Their assumption of those powers did not make the Provisional Government the Sovereign of France within the meaning of the regulation.'

So orders conferred by dethroned Princes are not within the regulation, because they are not Sovereigns of foreign countries. The regulation purports to be in restraint; and, therefore, must be interpreted strictly.

Prussia.—The Order of the Swan.

The Order of the Swan—now fallen into desuetude—the oldest of the Prussian Orders, is said to have existed in the fifteenth century, under the various names of "The Society of the Madonna of the Swan," "The Society in Honour of the Holy Mother of God," "Order of the Blessed Mary," "Order of the Wearers of the Chain of S. Mary," and "Order of the Swan." Its original seat, the Church of S. Mary near Brandenburg, supposed to have been [illegible] Vandal Prince Prebislau, was presented by a Prince of the House of Anhalt [illegible] the Castle of Brandenburg in 1166. The Elector Frederick II., in 1[illegible] and in 1449, Frederick II. carried out his predecessor's intention by [illegible] control, for the performance of religious offices, thirty [illegible] the Order were confirmed by Pope Nicholas V. There were several [illegible] enjoyed by the Order. The Order was "partially" revived in 1843 by King Frederick William IV. of Prussia. It is not given for merit or distinction, and has "never been [illegible]." But, according to the Statutes, the *chain* may be given on rare occasions as a [illegible] Sovereign to other crowned heads and magnates. It is considered as a "Society" rather than a regular Order, and in this respect resembles the "Red Cross," &c. The nurses and servants do not wear the decoration.

BADGE.—A neck-chain of thirteen links connected by rings, each representing [illegible] to the chain's radiating oval. The Virgin and Child [illegible] Beneath, and attached to the medallion, is a white enamel Swan [illegible] enameled edges, the ends hanging down, each with three small golden [illegible] Wahlen's *Orders of Chivalry*.]

The Victoria Cross, and the Iron Cross.

The highly esteemed (British) Victoria Cross, and the (Prussian) Iron Cross are technically "Decorations of Honour," and not "Orders." The following particulars regarding the latter, from a high official source, may be stated:—"The *Iron Cross* is of two classes, and a Grand Cross. It was founded on the 10th March 1813 by Frederick-William III., and restricted to the campaign of 1813-15. It has, however, been maintained by various royal enactments, and was again revived and conferred during the Franco-German War as a *Cross of Honour*. It rewards heroic actions in the cause of the Fatherland, and not confined to time of war; and its unique interior regulations are administered by the Council General of Orders, which apportions its pensions and maintains its privileges."

Orders conferred, although not recognised.

The Orders of the following States are still conferred by their ex-Sovereigns, &c., viz.:—Electoral Hesse, Hanover, Mexico, Modena, Naples, Nassau, Paraguay (instituted in 1864), Parma, and Tuscany.—[*Almanach de Gotha*].

The Nassau Orders are given in the text, because conferred by a reigning Prince.

Don Carlos also confers the Order of Charity, instituted by himself.

St. Olaf.

A rare instance, in modern times, of the degradation of a Knight of the Order of St. Olaf, occurred in 1882:—

The King of Sweden and Norway solemnly deprived one of the modern "princes of the Bourse," of an Order and decoration bestowed on him some time ago. On the 21st August 1882, the annual festival of the Order of St. Olaf was celebrated at the Royal Palace in Christiana, the King himself presiding. During the holding of the Chapter the King arose, and, declaring that one of the Knights had proved himself unworthy of the dignity and fellowship, there and then deprived him.—*Galignani.*

Ottoman Orders.

I am indebted to Mr. Redhouse, C.M.G., for the following notes:

"The word 'Nishan' means a mark (of any kind)—a badge.

"Nishani Shefaqat (شفقت), 'Compassion.'

"Nishani Imtiaz (امتياز), 'Distinction.'

"Nishani Muavenet (معاونة), 'Help'—another name for the Shefaqat or Shefakat.

"The Mejidiyya and Osmániyya properly so named.

"The Nishan Iftikhar is an obsolete Order; the words mean 'Badge of Exaltation.' It was instituted by Sultan Muhmád, but was abolished by his son on the institution of the Mejidi (named after himself).

"The Crescent was probably the English name only of a badge given to the British army and navy by the Sultan on their driving the French out of Egypt."

Madagascar.

In 1861, on the death of the Queen, Radhama II. ascended the Throne of Madagascar. Having embraced Christianity, he became unpopular amongst the heathen priesthood, by whom he was assassinated in his bedroom, at the end of the first year of his reign. His last words were, "I have never shed blood."

Captain Oliver, R.A., who visited his Court, received the decoration—a small cross of ivory, with the portrait of the King attached to the lower limb, encased in a gilt border, and suspended from a red ribbon with white edges.

The Order of the Star of India.

In matters of etiquette the late Prince Consort was scrupulously particular and exact, although his mind was entirely free from that meagre and trivial form of exactness that goes by the name of "red tape." The trouble that he took in regulating the various Orders and decorations, shows as well as anything else, how precise he was, and what value he attached to the proper assignment of rewards and decorations for conspicuous services. It is due to this scrupulous devotion to their high character, that they have maintained their value untarnished and unspotted. The Prince

Consort probably knew too much of the lax method of awarding certain foreign decorations to allow any English Order to fall into disrepute. It may not be generally known, that the late Prince Consort was himself immediately concerned in the drafting of the Statutes of the Order of the Star of India which are at present in force, and with his own hand supervised the draft warrant that established the decoration of the Victoria Cross, taking the liveliest interest in the design that was ultimately chosen to commemorate great deeds of valour. These regulations are [illegible] strict, but they were purposely so designed in order to prevent abuse, and it [illegible] certainly on the right side. The letter to Sir Charles Wood on the proposed Order of Merit for India shows clearly enough the bent of the writer's mind in this direction.

"My Dear Sir Charles,

"I was glad to receive a sign from you that the question of the High Order of India is not forgotten among the multitude of other important matters. I cannot say I have [illegible] suggested names. 'The Eastern Star of Honour' would be better than 'The Star of Honour of England and India'; but they both seem copied from the 'Legion of Honour' of Napoleon, and assuming the fact that this is the Star of Honour *par excellence*, it would depreciate the other [illegible] Orders as marks of honour, or exclude all acknowledgment of merit in this new [illegible]. In [illegible] Napoleon substituted his 'Legion' for an aristocracy, which the Revolution had abolished, and [illegible] originally intended it to be the only honour for Frenchmen.

"The name has another inconvenience, viz. that it is rather the denomination of the decoration than the name of the Order itself. You could not call the Order 'The Order of the Indian Star of Honour.' You have got the Star of the Garter, or Thistle, or Bath, but the Order is 'The Order of the Garter,' 'Thistle,' 'Bath.'

"You might have an Order 'of the Eastern Star.' Then the Eastern Star, as a celestial body or figurative emblem, would become the subject and presiding idea of the Order. Perhaps this would not be a bad notion, if the astronomers don't object to the non-existence of such a particular star (Sweden has got an Order of the North Star), or the emblem be not considered unintelligible to the Indians. The Eastern Star preceded the Three Kings, or Wise Men, when they did homage to the infant Christ, and may be taken as the emblem of dawning Christianity. As the light of the world came from the East (like the sun), and the human races are supposed to have spread from the East, the emblem might be eligible also on that account, and not uncomplimentary to the Indians.

"Is the Eastern Star the Morning Star? Would the Morning Star be a proper emblem?

"Persia has already got an Order of the Sun, else the sun would have been a fit emblem. The Sunflower has been chosen by artists as the emblem of India, as the Rose is that of England.

"The Orders of Knighthood are peculiar to that portion of the Middle Ages, when Christian chivalry mixed with Eastern custom in the Crusades. All later Orders are mere imitations, and it is in the feelings of those days (not inapplicable to our position in India) that we must look for inspirations. There existed then universally acknowledged emblems for certain ideas, as well in chivalry as in the Church. The lion was the type of power and generosity, the eagle of high aspirations, the crown of dignity, &c., and we find them, as well as the different patron saints, made the emblems of the different Orders of Knighthood, with their appropriate mottoes. The Order itself was a confraternity of a chosen few, who assumed the emblem and wore the decoration as token of their devotion to the idea which the emblem represented.

"Keeping this as the true model, the emblems which occur to me, besides 'The Eastern Star,' are the Dove as emblem of Peace (for us, that of the Holy Ghost), the British Lion as representing the British Monarchy—(the White Elephant has been taken by Denmark for her chief Order from the time when she aspired to power in India, and would but for that be most appropriate)—the Rose, as emblem of England; the Lotus flower, as an Indian emblem (I am afraid, exclusively Hindoo, and not acknowledged by the Mussulmans).

"The 'Eastern Star' will perhaps on the whole be the best denomination. The centre of the badge of the Order might then be the Queen's image surmounted by a star, and surrounded by an appropriate motto, and the Star of the Order might be the star surrounded by flames or a glory. [Here the Prince gave a sketch of both.] The badge to be worn suspended from a collar, which might be composed of stars, lions, and unicorns, or the sunflower, or lotus, and lions, &c., and ordinarily from a ribbon. [Of this also the Prince gave a sketch.]

"The presiding idea would be contained in the Angels' salutation, 'Glory to God, peace on earth, and good will towards men'—not a bad motto for the Queen's Government in India.

"Buckingham Palace, May 16, 1860."—[See *Life of H.R.H. the Prince Consort.*]

The Queen, and the Decoration of St. Katherine.

A new Decoration of Merit, that of "St. Katherine's Nurses," has been instituted by Her Majesty, the object being to raise the social position of nurses, and secure for those deserving persons the high station to which they are entitled. The appointment of "St. Katherine's Nurse" is tenable for three years, subject to removal at any moment on account of incompetence or misbehaviour; each "St. Katherine's Nurse" receives pay at the rate of £50 per annum, in addition to the salary she might be in receipt of from the institution to which she belonged. The Lady Augusta Stanley Institution, which, at the request of Her Majesty, furnishes the first three members of the Order, receives, in addition, £50 per annum for the sustenance of each nurse. The nurses selected for the honour proposed wear a badge, or armlet, with the letters "St. K." in the centre, and which continues to be worn by them as an honorary distinction after their three years' service.

Anecdote.

The following anecdote is taken from *Allen's Indian Mail*, which has recently deprecated a lavish bestowal of decorations:—

"Surely even a few years of less profusion in conferring decorations would enhance their value, and make them more precious to the recipients. We well remember the old navy story, that William IV., sitting, as the genial old man loved to do, at the head of the table on board a man-of-war, said of a captain who had once been his flag-lieutenant, and who importuned him for advancement, 'He pestered me so that I did not know what to do, so I made a K. H. of him.' 'Served him jolly well right, your Majesty!' roared an old admiral, covered with stars and medals, from the further end of the table. Now, we must take care not to make our decorations thus cheap."

The German "Ordensfest."

The German Ordensfest is celebrated from the 18th (the date of the Coronation of the first "King" of Prussia, in 1701) and 21st January.

The Ordensfest, or annual festival of the Prussian Orders of Chivalry and Merit, is the most magnificent as well as interesting celebration of its kind in Europe. It brings together all the men of every social class who, during the preceding year, have been deemed worthy of especial [illegible] their Sovereign, and seats them, without distinction of birth or office [illegible] honoured guests of the Prussian King, whose decorations they wear. They [illegible] saloons of the huge Castle on the Spree to which they [illegible] lines of stately body-guards and liveried attendants. Gathered [illegible] of which has a quaint title of its own, and is devoted [illegible] particular Order, they are visited by the Emperor and Empress [illegible] Royal Family and Court, and hear their names, with the [illegible] ferred upon them, proclaimed aloud by an officer of the Royal [illegible] which commences with the illustrious Knights of the Black [illegible] recipients of the "General Badge of Honour," the twenty-five years' service [illegible] for saving life—is concluded, the *décores* are conducted by chamberlains and gentlemen [illegible] the great banqueting-hall of the castle, where they sit down with their Monarch and his family [illegible] sumptuous repast, at which the enormous festal resources of the Prussian household [illegible] curious wines, and *personnel*, are displayed with extraordinary lavishness and splendour [illegible] how many guests may happen to be present in right of the Orders, badges, or medals, [illegible] them in the course of the previous twelvemonths and as many as fifteen hundred *décores* have been known to sit at the King's board on an 18th of January.

Servia.

The following are extracts from letters that have appeared in the *Morning Advertiser*, London (reprinted as a pamphlet):—

"On Palm Sunday, in the year 1815, Milosch raised the standard of revolt in the village of Takova. *The Servian decoration of Takova has been called after this event.* Milosch, like most of the great men of history, was a most imperfect character; yet on that day when the founders of dynasties will appear to give an account of their actions, few will have a cleaner record than the founder of the present reigning House of Servia. If at the close of an eventful life his conscience reproached him with some offences, he might have uttered the prayer of Peter the Great, 'I pray God to forgive my sins in consideration of the good I have done my country.' Milosch was a despot; but he was one of those despots to whom his countrymen look back with grateful recollection. He first made his country independent, and then prevented her dismemberment. His victory over the Turks, who were in complete possession of the country, was due as much to diplomacy as to valour. Indeed, if Black George is the Achilles of Servian story, Milosch is the Ulysses. The dynasty of Obrenovitch has twice been proclaimed the hereditary ruling House of Servia.

This has never been the case with the Karageorgevic family, though two of that family have been princes of this country. Every step in Servian progress is connected with the Obrenovitch dynasty (the reigning family). The liberation of the country from the Turks, the evacuation of Belgrade and other fortresses by the Ottoman troops, the independence of the country, the extension of its territory, and the making of its railways—all of these are the beneficent results of the Obrenovitch rule."

Round and Square Masonry.

(*See "Order of Charles XIII."*)

A few remarks on "Round and Square Masonry" may be permissible. According to the curious "Code of the Royal Oriental Order of the Sat Bura"—*Round* Masonry embraces the whole system of the universe, and contains all the mystic "degrees" in the "perfect circle." Its symbolism is in harmony with this doctrine; and, by an ingenious system of numbers and nomenclature, its *quasi*-Brahminical exclusivism is perfectly protected. The Society has published a few tracts on such subjects as the true meaning of the Sacred Lotus, &c. It is open to both sexes, but only Master Masons of the "Square" Brotherhood are eligible for the higher grades. It also recognises the "hereditary principle" in the highest grade. Lastly, one of its objects is to inculcate the advantages of the study of Sanskrit lore, and of the drawing closer the bonds between the Hindu and Anglo-Saxon races.

N.B.—Its highest "decoration" is that of the "Iron Ring," which is conferred by the "First Sponsor."

"La Caridad."

Don Carlos, as Duke of Madrid, instituted (17th September 1868) the "Order of Charity." The decoration is a white enamel Maltese Cross, gold-edged, with *aster* flowers in the angles, suspended from the monogram OC, surmounted by a Crown. The central disc is also white, charged with a red heart and branch of thorns, ensigned with a cross; and on the fillet, in gold, is the device "La Caridad. 1874." It is one of the most artistic of decorations, and a representation of it is to be seen in Herr Schulze's work.

Burmah.—The Order of the Golden Sun.

In every recent work on the Orders of Chivalry, the "Golden Sun" is attributed to Burmah; but it appears that there is, in reality, no such Order, as the term is generally understood. But the King of Burmah claims descent from the ancient Indian Rajahs of the "*Solar* race," and, in adopting his subjects into that line, confers on them certain titles appropriate to the honour.

The "Isalwe" [Tsa-lway] of Burmah is the only recognised decoration of that *once* kingdom. It is ancient—originating in the *threads* which Brahmins wear. Its history is unknown in Europe.

The Burmese officials used to receive "tablets of honour" (called *Hbaw*), or golden plaques, which were worn on the head, on State occasions. But it appears that nothing is known in Europe of the institution.

The Author is indebted to R. F. St. Andrew St. John, Esq., late Deputy Commissioner British Burmah, now holding classes for instruction in the Burmese language at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, for the above information. [illegible] a Professor [illegible] language seems desirable, considering the importance of our most recent acquisition [illegible]

Burmah.

The Distinction of "The Byet" (Hba-yet, *i.e.* a Necklace).

The Padin Woon, who visited England [illegible] Government. He was "simply a Burmese gentleman [illegible] presented, in a quasi official capacity, the then Premier (1871) [illegible] Byet," which, however, cannot be regarded as an "Order." [illegible]

The Order of the Durani Empire.

On the 17th September 1839, a special Durbar was held by His Majesty Shah Shojah-ul-Moolkh, in the palace of the Bala Hissar, Cabul, for the purpose of investing Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane, Sir W. H. Macnaughten, Major-General Sir W. Cotton, and other officers, civil and military, with the insignia of the newly instituted Order of the Durani Empire (a corruption of *Door Dowran*, "pearl of the age"—a title assumed by the celebrated Ahmed Shah, the Abdali who founded the Empire, in 1747). This Order was instituted in September 1839, but the exact date is not known.

Notes on Extant Orders.

Page 49.—"*Clechée*" might be described "*Urdée*." *See also* the "Order of Military Merit of Savoy," p. 138. Compare *Boutell* with *Edmonson*, *Glover*, and other heraldic authors.

,, 65.—"The Crown of the Wendes," *i.e. Vandals*, whose ancient royal race is believed to be represented by the Ducal House of Mecklenburg.

,, 83.—"The Swan" and "The Iron Cross." *See* pp. 340–41.

,, 85.—The illustration was sent by the authorities of the Principality of Reuss.

,, 113.—Order of the Bath. The first notice of the insignia, is in 1614, when Lord Harrington of Exton had its "oval Medallion, bearing 3 *laurel* arched Crowns in the centre, within the legend '*Honoris S[e]ingulum Militare.*'"

,, 137.—The Compiler is greatly indebted to the courtesy of the Italian authorities, and more especially to the Chevalier T. Catalani.

Page 167.—Notwithstanding recent events, the Bulgarian Order may possibly be retained, as National, and ultimately confirmed.

,, 171.—"The Dannebrog Cross" has been introduced as a badge into the British Army, having been given to "The Princess of Wales' Own (Yorkshire Regiment)."

,, 177.—H.R.H. the Prince of Monaco is representative of the Illustrious and Historical House of Grimaldi, and is connected with the Ducal House of Hamilton (Douglas).

,, 180.—Montenegro. Translated, the legend on the *reverse* of the Order of Danilo means, "For the Independence of Montenegro—1852-3." The Order of St. Peter has no motto.

,, 211.—Roumania. For the illustrations, the Compiler is indebted to His Excellency Prince Ghika.

,, 217.—Servia. The information regarding the Servian Orders is due to the courtesy of His Excellency M. Mijatovich, late Servian Minister in London.

,, 255.—Mr. Fung Ye, of the Chinese Legation in London, has pointed out that in the official statutes of the "Double Dragon Order" the plates (probably executed in Europe) are incorrect as regards the distinctive claws of the "Imperial" Dragon, which should be *five*, and not *four* as represented.

,, 237.—Great difficulty has been experienced in authenticating the "Order of Beneficencia."

,, 257.—Japan. The Royal Flower of Japan is known in botany as the *Paulownia* (a tree). It has been introduced into Europe, and flourishes, under care, at Tours. The blossom is of great beauty, the perfume rich, and the foliage is much admired. The cosmical number of China and Japan is precisely the same, in its formulated changes, as that found in the "Oraculum" of the celebrated Earl of Essex's *Book of Fate*—the original of that which is popularly known as "Napoleon's."

,, 295.—The particulars respecting the Zanzibar Orders are due to Sir John Kirk, during whose Consulship that State made great progress.

,, 307.—Bolivia and Peru. The "Order," originally common to both Republics, is given as such in Herr Schulze's work, but it has been found impossible to ascertain its present condition.

,, 317.—The Compiler is mainly indebted to Mr. Manly Hopkins (whose work on the Hawaiian Kingdom is so popular), and likewise to Mr. A. Hoffmung, for his information on the subject.

Notes on the Extinct and Apocryphal Orders.

The "Crown Royal" is said to have been instituted by Charlemagne, to reward the Frisians who had aided him against the Saxons.

"The Dragon." Said to have been instituted by the Emperor Sigismund, to commemorate the condemnation of John Huss, and Jerome of Prague.

"St. Maria de Mercede." For the redemption of captives.

The "Virgin Mary's Looking Glass," in 1410, by Ferdinand, infant of Castile.

The "Thistle." In the House of Bourbon, it had the motto "*Nemo me impune lacessit.*"

The "Broom Flower's" motto was, "*Exaltat humiles.*"

The "Star," "*Monstrant regibus astra viam.*"

The "Porcupine," "*Cominus et Eminus.*" Louis XII. is said to have "crowned" the "Porcupine," and given a new motto, "*Ultus avos Troja.*"

Notes to Chronological Table.

1110. "The Holy Sepulchre." Conferred by the Latin Patriarch of Jerusalem, by authority [illegible] the name of the reigning Pope. The privilege was accorded by Pius IX. in 1868.

1147. The Order of "Avis" was founded by gentlemen of Coimbra [illegible] [illegible] [by Alfonso I.].

1170. "St. Jago de Compostello." It was for both sexes in 1342, and [illegible] Order in 1789.

1687. The "Thistle." Attributed also to James II. and James V.

1690. The Order of German "Integrity" was changed to that of Saxe Ernest in 1859.

1705. The Order of "Sincerity" was reorganized under the name of the Brandenburg [illegible]

1799. The "Crescent." Founded for Christians only.

1801. The Order of "St. Isabella," also called by some writers, of Elizabeth, the two [illegible] Spain, being interchangeable. (See summing-up of the Lord Chief Justice in the Twickenham trial.)

1805. The "Iron Crown." By the original Statutes, the Grand Mastership was vested in, and restricted to the *de facto* King of Italy in all time.

1808. The Order of the "Two Sicilies" was re-named, in 1815, of "St. George of the Reunion."

1878. The Nischan "Mouavenet" (Charity) was conferred on the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. Its proper name is "Shefakat."

1878. The Order of the "Sun" (for Ladies), was conferred on Mdme. la Marechale MacMahon, at Paris, in August 1878, at the hands of the Persian Minister, Nazat Agha.

A CATALOGUE OF VARIOUS

(CHIEFLY THE OLDER)

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